The Enterprise.

VOL. 8. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1903. NO. 27.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.

6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:26 A. M. Daily.
12:38 P. M. Daily.
4:53 P. M. Daily
5:54 P. M. Daily.
6:56 P. M. Daily.
9:11 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.

12:10 A. M. Daily.
6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
12:10 P. M. Daily.
3:33 P. M. Daily.
7:03 P. M. Daily.

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars between the Cemeteries and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M
From the North	6:45	12:10
" "	——	2:33
" South	——	12:38
" "	——	6:56

MAIL CLOSES.

	A. M.	P. M.
North	8:55	12:10
"	——	6:25
South	6:15	——

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

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Congregational Sunday School every Sunday 3 p. m. at Butchers' Hall. Old and young are alike cordially invited and will be made welcome.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck.....Redwood City
TREASURER
P. P. Chamberlain.....Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger.....Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock.....Redwood City
ASSESSOR
C. D. Hayward.....Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK
H. W. Schaberg.....Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER
John F. Johnston.....Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield.....Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker.....Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe.....Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert.....Redwood City

County Roads in Yolo to Be Oiled.

Woodland. — The supervisors are making preparations to oil the county roads on an extenisve scale this season. A beginning was made last year, but the first experiment was not a success. The supervisors recently spent several days in the southern part of the State in localities where the oiling of roads has passed experimental stages. The oil was heated for the first applications in this county and the road grade was covered with loose dirt five or six inches deep. The observations of the supervisors in the south have convinced them that heating the oil is an unnecessary expense. They will also sprinkle and pack the road until the surface is thoroughly packed before applying the oil. After the application of oil the road will be sanded.

Tempers a Razor So That It Cuts Steel.

Hamilton, O.—John Pieper, a toolmaker of this city, gave a public exhibition of a new and marvelous process he has invented for tempering steel. It particularly applies to edged tools, and promises to revolutionize the cutlery trade. A razor, hardened by Pieper's process, cut long splinters from a wire nail, and was immediately afterward used for shaving. Its edge was not damaged at all. A keen butcher knife was driven through a quarter-inch of common steel.

Dies From Wood Tick's Bite.

Missoula, Mont.—Mrs. F. L. Doolittle, who got spotted fever as a result of a wood tick's bite about two weeks ago, died here from the disease.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD EPITOMIZED

Important and Interesting Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

Short, Crisp, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Cream of the Week's News in a Form Appreciated By All Busy Readers.

News has been received in mails from Japanese ports of a disastrous colliery accident on April 2d. Sixty-five lives were lost as a result of a fire at the Otu colliery, Kinshu.

A report has been received at London that in a skirmish at Mayilodo, forty miles from Silodo, 200 men and ten officers of the British force were killed. The Somali losses are not known.

Vienna dispatches report the arrest of a Hungarian soldier in connection with an alleged plot among Hungarian troops to murder Emperor Francis Joseph during the military maneuvers.

Dispatches from various parts of Silesia report that the bodies of fifteen persons, who were frozen to death during a snowstorm, have been found in snowdrifts. A number of people are still missing.

Dr. L. F. Alvarez of Honolulu has received a letter from Juan de D. Carasaquilla, a professor of the University of Colombia at Bogota, in which the statement is made that a number of experiments show that leprosy is communicated by the bites of fleas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Sprole of the First Cavalry shot himself in the head with a revolver at Taal, province of Batangas, and died immediately afterward. His brother officers say he was temporarily insane. He was appointed to the Military Academy in 1865.

According to advices received from the Orient there has been another rush of gold seekers to Manchuria. Prospectors who have gone to Vladivostok for outfits report that gold has been found in abundance in many places. The Amursky Gazette says as much as five pounds of gold have been taken from thirty-five hundredweight of earth.

The appointment of the Prince of Wales as president of the royal commission which is to represent Great Britain at the St. Louis Exposition, will be made at the special request of King Edward, who thought he could thus best demonstrate his personal interest in the exposition and his cordiality toward America generally. John Redmond, the Irish leader, was invited to be one of the Irish leaders of the commission, but his many engagements necessitated a declination.

A committee of the National Academy of Science, now in session, called on Secretary Hay at the State Department to confer with him as to the best methods of preserving and restoring old and valuable manuscripts. The Secretary is deeply interested in this subject and Librarian Allen of the Department of State has made it a special study, stimulated by the rapid fading away of some of the process manuscripts of the Department, including the Declaration of Independence itself.

Advices received at Victoria, B. C., by the steamer Empress of China of the crucifixion of a Chinese desperado in Kwang Tung, who confessed to sixty murders. This murderer, Mah Ling Jin, was decoyed into Shunten Hsien by a man whose father he had murdered. When he confessed to so many crimes it was decided that decapitation was too lenient a punishment and he was crucified. He was nailed by his hands and feet to a wooden cross and placed on one of the cedar bridges as a warning to malefactors. He lingered for three days, when he succumbed to his terrible sufferings.

An Emperor's gift was a part of the rich booty with which a sneak thief got away from the home of Cesare Conti, a banker, at 215 East Sixty-first street, New York. In broad daylight, while the family were at breakfast, a thief entered the house and carried off about twenty-five articles of jewelry, valued at $6000. Among them was a string of rose coral pieces which cannot be duplicated. It was formerly owned by Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, who presented it to Italian Consul-General Raffo some years ago. When Mme. Raffo died she willed the corals to Mrs. Conti, with whom she was very friendly.

Official advices received at the Navy Department from the Philippines record the discovery of a number of valuable islands in the southern part of the archipelago which are not on any of the charts in the possession of the Government. So far as known, no foreign government as yet has laid claim to this territory, and, to preclude the presentation of such claims, Secretary Moody has taken steps to have the islands properly charted as the property of the United States, after first having every effort made to learn if any government has ground for claim to the new islands. A naval vessel will probably be ordered to the southern part of the archipelago to prepare the necessary charts.

Details of a disastrous collision between the coasting steamers Nuestra Senora de Lourdes and Navarra on April 11th soon after midnight, near the entrance to Batangas, Philippines, as a result of which thirty-two lives were lost, were received by mail advices from Manila. Brief advices were given by cable. Manila papers report that the steamers crushed together in the darkness and over 100 people were struggling in the water, both vessels foundering shortly after the collision. By rare fortune the steamer Alva and the United States Transport Lalloc were near at hand. The Alva lowered her boats and took forty-three of the crew and passengers from the floating wreckage. She signaled the Lalloc, which took the survivors to Batangas.

Wanted a License to Marry a Japanese.

Sacramento.—A pretty white girl, who gave her name as Verna J. Shepard, applied to County Clerk Hamilton for a marriage license, and when asked the name of the prospective bridegroom said it was Toronasuki K. Yashida. The license was refused, and she said her pastor had advised her that she could get the license in San Francisco. The County Clerk told her the law prohibited the marriage of a white person to a Mongolian, and telephoned to San Francisco asking the County Clerk there if he issued such licenses. The reply came back that he did not, and the disconsolate maiden disappeared.

SHOOTS TWO MEN WHO STRUCK HIM

Postmaster of You Bet Kills One Man and Fatally Wounds His Son.

Nevada City. — Jerry Goodwin, postmaster at You Bet and one of the county's prominent citizens, shot and killed T. P. Blue and wounded the latter's son, William Blue. The wounded man has no chance for recovery. The shooting grew out of a dispute over the boundary lines between the Goodwin and Blue properties in You Bet. Goodwin started Chinese to work digging a ditch around the disputed ground, which is being used for gardening.

Blue and his son came upon the scene and commanded the Chinese to stop work. The request was complied with, and Goodwin was informed of the action. The latter appeared upon the scene, when William Blue attacked him, calling him vile names and shook his fist in front of Goodwin's face. Goodwin, who is partly paralyzed and almost helpless, endeavored to retreat, when T. P. Blue came forward with a hickory club and started to beat Goodwin over the head. Goodwin called upon him to desist, but Blue continued the assault, cutting a large gash in Goodwin's forehead and raising a lump on his head. He was about to strike Goodwin again when the latter raised his left arm to protect himself, the club descending on his arm and shattering the bone. Goodwin then sank to his knees.

William Blue came forward at this point with a large boulder, which he was about to hurl at Goodwin, when the latter drew a revolver and fired four shots, two striking T. P. Blue and two hitting the son. Both men fell to the ground. T. P. Blue died fifteen minutes later without making a statement. Young Blue's wounds are very serious, two of the shots passing through his body and into internal organs.

Purser a Suicide.

Napa.—A. M. Johnson, until recently purser of the steamer St. Helena, committed suicide here.

CHINA REFUSES TO ACCEDE TO CZAR'S DEMAND

Protest of the United States Will Undoubtedly Result In Early Gains.

CONCESSIONS TO THIS COUNTRY LIKELY

Japan Has Expressed Her Displeasure at Russia's Exhorbitant Demands and Would Resort to Arms if Backed by England and America.

London.—It is officially announced here that the Chinese government has sent to the Russian government at St. Petersburg a formal refusal to grant the latter's demand in regard to the evacuation of Manchuria.

London.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Russia is ready to make a special arrangement with the United States in regard to the opening of Manchuria to American products. The Russian Government has resolved to persevere to the end, the correspondent continues, and will only recoil before actual hostilities. Russia does not apprehend, however, that the present misunderstanding will lead to war.

Peking.—Minister Conger has sent a note to Prince Ching, the Grand Secretary, protesting against two features of Russia's proposed Manchurian agreement, which are considered particularly antagonistic to American interests.

The note objects to China promising not to open more towns to foreign trade, because negotiations are proceeding in connection with the American commercial treaty for the opening of Moukden and Taku-Shan, and it objects to promising that the foreign employes in China shall be only Russians. The United States withholds expression regarding the other demands, but is prepared to insist on her treaty rights if infractions occur.

Washington. — Secretary Hay has been extremely busy receiving diplomatic representatives of the various powers interested in the Manchurian question. Sir Chen Tung Liang Ching, the Chinese Minister, the first of these callers, remained twenty-five minutes, and, notwithstanding the critical condition of Chinese affairs as affected by Russia's action, he did not hesitate to affirm when he departed that Manchuria was scarcely mentioned in his conversation with Secretary Hay.

The Japanese Minister, Takashira, who next called, manifested considerable anxiety to know the results of Secretary Hay's inquiries addressed to the Russian Government and to China. Baron von Sternberg, the German Minister, and Mr. Raikes, the British Secretary, also called.

Secretary Hay disappointed his callers so far as information was concerned, as he has had, as yet, no response from either Peking or St. Petersburg. The situation is in statu quo therefore. As Chinese diplomacy moves in a leisurely fashion, it is not believed that any coup will occur in this case which will take the United States Government by surprise.

It was learned here that Japan has expressed her displeasure at Russia's demands upon China respecting Manchuria. It has been anticipated in diplomatic circles that Japan and Great Britain would pursue a course identical with that of this Government. Mr. Takahira was fully advised Saturday of the attitude of this Government.

Anticipate a Large Output from Klondike.

Seattle.—A special from Dawson to the Post-Intelligencer says: Sluicing on all the creeks in the Klondike has begun. The estimated output for the present year is given as $15,000,000, as against $12,000,000 for last year. Governor Congdon makes the statement that Canada will not establish an assay and gold-purchasing office at Dawson. This means that Seattle will continue to handle nearly all of the northern gold. Overland trail traffic has ceased, and river navigation, it is expected, will be open by May 20th.

Serious Rioting at Trinidad Island.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.—The British Admiralty has ordered the second-class cruiser Retribution to proceed at once to Trinidad to protect the British officials there. A cable received here says that rioting has again broken out there, and that the Government house has been burned.

COREAN GOLD MINES INCREASE IN VALUE

Property of Leigh Hunt and the Emperor Show Greater Output Yearly.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Corean gold mines owned by Leigh Hunt and the Emperor of Corea are increasing rapidly in output and value, according to E. H. Kofod, a mining engineer, who arrived on the steamship Shihana Maru, and goes to his home in San Francisco.

Kofod says the Hunt mines are increasing in richness very rapidly as the development proceeds and depth is attained. There are eight mines in operation, a new one having been opened within a year. The last one gives promise of soon becoming the greatest producer of all.

Kofod came out from the mines with an armed guard and the party which accompanied from the interior the January shipment of gold. He says that during the winter months the gold is taken to Seoul every thirty days in the form of gold bricks. The January shipment approximated $1,000,000, and was escorted by a guard consisting of a brigade of soldiers. Chiaballio, the center of the mining region, is 285 miles from Seoal. As the route leads through a number of robber fastnesses, it is unsafe to carry the treasure through the country without a strong guard, which is furnished by the government.

An Insane Four-Year Old.

San Francisco. — Little Harriet Street, a four-year-old child, has been adjudged insane by the Lunacy Commissioners and ordered committed to the asylum at Stockton. The young unfortunate has, since she was a few weeks old, been an inmate of the San Francisco Foundling Home, and the name she bears is that of the street where she was found one night, wrapped up in swaddling clothes, by a policeman. Some two years ago the little waif underwent an operation of the palate to cure an imperfection in her speech. This was not successful, and she has never been able to talk. While in many respects a bright child, she has at times vicious spells. It is the opinion of the doctors connected with the Foundling Home that the child is insane. She would have been sent to the Home for Feeble Minded at Glen Ellen, but the institution is already overcrowded, so she was sent to Stockton. Physicians at the asylum, who have been apprised of the child's condition, may attempt an operation to give her reason.

Twelve Thousand in a Russian Riot.

Berlin.—The Lokal Anzeiger has published details of the recent disorders at Kronstadt, Russia, which began in a brawl between troops and marines and during which it was said that some officers had been killed. The paper says the trouble developed into a regular riot, in which 12,000 persons took part. The rioters tore up paving stones and wrecked houses. An attempt to quell the disorder with the fire brigade failed, the fire apparatus being destroyed by the infuriated mob. Several police officers were wounded. Finally Admiral Lavroff, in command of the fortress at Kronstadt, arrived on the scene with a party of armed men, who fired blank volleys at the rioters and restored order.

Lady Gordon Will Seek Refuge in America.

Chicago.—Lady Granville Gordon, who fled from England with her child, who had been remanded to the custody of her first husband, is on her way to Chicago. Lady Granville has two brothers-in-law in this city—S. H. Graves and James B. Close. Her mother, Mrs. Humble, was formerly a resident of Highland Park, but she died after her daughter left America, and wedded her first husband, Eric Gordon, a cousin of her present husband, in England.

Pisagua Swept by Great Fire.

Nwe York.—The World's Valparaiso, Chile, cable says: Two thousand persons are destitute and camping on the foothills near Pisagua in the Province of Tarapaca, as a result of a fire which destroyed the town. Eighteen blocks of houses were burned, including banks, churches, schools, prisons, cable and telegraph offices, barracks and commercial houses. More than two-thirds of the port is in ruins. No casualties have been reported.

Oregon Sawmill Burned.

Baker City, Or.—Stoddard Brothers' sawmill burned entailing a loss of $25,000. There was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been started by a switch engine in the yards here.

Unite in Fear of the American Invasion.

Vienna.—Certain prominent German and Austrian economists and manufacturers are planning the formation of a central European association for the promotion of commercial interests. A meeting will be held in Vienna the end of May, when details of the organization will be discussed. It is understood that the formation of this association is due largely to the fear of the American invasion of the markets of Europe. The initiatory association will be composed of Germans, Austrians, Hungarians and Swiss, but it is hoped that representatives of other European countries will join with them later. The agricultural and the industrial are to be the chief departments of the new organization. Branches will be established in foreign countries.

New Anti-Foreign Sect.

Berlin.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung prints a letter from a Catholic missionary in Shang Tung province, China, saying that a new sect, similar to the Boxers, has assumed enormous proportions in Kang Ning. Eighty per cent of the population already are members, including many soldiers and officials. The writer adds that he expects a wholesale rising of the population against foreigners and asserts that the mandarins are using their influence thereto.

Against American Lard.

Berlin.—The new meat inspection regulations are being applied to American lard. A firm at Koenigsberg has filed a protest with the Bundesrath against the charge of $4.25 for the examination of 100 tierces of lard, three to five samples being tested by smell alone. The importers inquire if the Government intends by placing examination fees on imports to impost an additional tariff.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed.
Wood and Coal.

Lumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves.,

South San Francisco, Cal.

good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Propietor.

It is never too late to mend if you do it in time.

It isn't what a man has, but what he does with it, that counts.

We could get along better with the inevitable if it would make reasonable concessions

A girl thinks it is better to have been kissed and caught than never to have been kissed.

A man's neck was broken the other day by a collar button. The much-joked-about article has at last turned.

President Eliot, of Harvard, says that educated men are slow to marry. He failed to add that married men are soon educated.

There is an impression that an abundance of American battle ships might tend to simplify any sudden necessity for a conclusive interpretation of the Monroe doctrine.

It is said that the czarina is largely responsible for the reforms that have been started in Russia. If this is the case it is to be hoped that the lady will keep on talking to him.

Dr. Flexner, of Rockfeller Institute, announces that he has found a serum to slay cholera infantum serum. Bets as to when he will announce that the serum is a failure are now in order.

It is claimed that the railways of Great Britain didn't kill a passenger last year. If this is true it might pay some of the Americans who are running railroads to go over there and take a few lessons.

Among the treasures of the British Museum is a phonographic cylinder recording the voice of Robert Browning. The poet spoke for the purpose not long before he died. What would not the world give for a single sentence uttered by Shakespeare, thus preserved!

An old throne, almost as good as new, has recently been discovered in France. It was occupied by Louis Philippe when he opened the French parliament, and disappeared after the Revolution of 1848. The discovery has some historic interest, but is not important otherwise, as the market for thrones is not as good as formerly.

Not many years before his death Abram S. Hewitt said, "I care little for political strife except as the good of the community may be affected, or for business success except as the general welfare is in that way influenced." This is a good ideal for one to set before him. If more men sought to realize it there would be less striving for the honors of office and less eagerness for wealth for its own sake.

The child born to-day may expect four years' longer life than the child born fifty years ago. One of the agents to bring about this result is the school nurse, who goes from school to school, treating incipient ailments. Many a cough or a cut or a sore is quickly cured, which through inattention would develop into serious trouble. So successful has been the work of a single nurse in the New York schools this winter that twelve more have been appointed.

Many persons of good discernment believe that Frank Stockton was a keeper of secrets because he never explained the lady or the tiger controversy. Perhaps they forgot that if he had explained it all interest in the book would have been lost. It is the business of the author to cause talk about himself and his work, I believe. A pound of talk is worth a good part of an edition. Numerous authors of to-day are making money by advertising themselves in all sorts of freakish ways. The stuff they reel out is the veriest trash and flap-doodle, but an interest being created in their individuality—or the lack of it—the books sell. Stockton's way of arousing curiosity was legitimate and honorable. He wrote the story for a purpose and achieved it. It was finished where he left off.

Now it is our friend—the country's friend—Edward Everett Hale—who has robbed us of a popular belief! Daniel Webster was not a drunkard! In the twenty-six years during which Mr. Hale "knew him intimately he saw him thousands of times, read thousands of his letters, ran in and out of his house constantly, and never once saw him under the influence of liquor." Of course we all will say we rejoice to hear it. But in our secret souls we don't altogether rejoice. Why is this? Are we at bottom a kind of malignant animal? Is there a nasty vein of malice in every heart? Or is it that the ordinary man and woman are chilled and stifled by these faultless ruling folk—powers and dominions, as John Milton would call them? The dazzle and shine of an archangel awes us, but a dab of coal soot on his wing makes him human at once. He is our brother now. We can claim fellowship with him at last: he "calls cousin" with us on account of that smut upon his wing.

Experience with "get-rich-quick" concerns is proving costly to a great many people, but if the experience be properly assimilated it will be worth far more than the lost money to thousands of young men and women who are learning through this means that another man's game is always run for the other fellow's profit. So many great fortunes seem to be made in speculation that young men are apt to jump to the conclusion that that is the only way to get rich, and it is all the more seductive because it requires no work, either physical or mental. But the fact is that the apparent speculations by which many men steadily accumulate immense fortunes are not speculations at all. The element of chance is almost if not entirely eliminated by masterful information and carefully cultivated judgment. Great enterprises, as well as smaller ones, depend for their success upon the knowledge and energy put into them. The true captain of industry takes few chances. He generally sees in advance every turn and detail of his enterprise from beginning to end. His speculation is a sure thing. Rockefeller and men of his class deal only in sure things. They let others, less cautious, do the experimenting. They take no chances. No sane young man would think of investing his savings in any ordinary business of which he had no definite knowledge. He would insist first that the management be of the highest skill, and that the profits be assured by past success. If half as good judgment were used in investing in speculative enterprises, there would be few losses. Chance and luck are poor things to depend upon. Another man's game is a poorer thing still to put faith in.

From that mysterious seat of judgment where fashions are decreed the edict has come forth that the masculine girl has been deposed and that the consensus of opinion is in favor of her elder and daintier sister, she of the rose-white complexion, frills and furbelows and scented fan. Whence this supersedeas comes no one can say. Perhaps it is public opinion, not expressed, but quietly enforced. Anyway, the masculine girl is taking her departure. Mannish ties, tannish complexions, low heels and loud, raucous voices are going. The smart young woman of to-day follows rather closely the ideals of her great-grandmothers. The distinctly feminine note is persistently sounded in the whole scheme of her dress and demeanor. It is not in place here to point out the technical details of this change. But it is very noticeable, even to those who are not familiar with the mysteries of pleating and flounces—and by no class is it more keenly appreciated than by those beings known as men, in deference to whose unreasoning sensitiveness these complex and ever-changing fashions are invented. The return of "the feminine girl" can but be regarded as a favorable sign, though it must be admitted that the swing of the fashion pendulum is largely responsible for the change. The boisterous style of the masculine young woman had reached an extreme bordering on the uncouth and vulgar. The eighteenth century lass can, of course, never return. The young woman of this day must remain to a large extent an "outdoor girl," even when she ceases to compete with men in haberdashery and the broad jump and football. This is as it should be. The healthy, bright-eyed and ruddy-cheeked girl, distinctly feminne, however, in manners and dress, marks a great advance over the frail misses of former times, whose calesthenics was the blackboard, and whose exercise was gained at tambour-work and the spinnet. Yet the demure maids of century before last had much that remains to be said in their favor. Their occupations, narrow though they might be, were genuinely useful. They had occupations that provided both for comfort and character. The proverbial spinning wheel is one of the most sacred traditions. It is as inseparable from memory as is the good old-fashioned family fireside, that has gone with it. The old-time feminine girl, who charms memory and enriches history, can never return. She will ever live in poetry and art, but she could never fit herself into a modern city home. She would seem sadly out of place at up-to-date social functions. Her home-made finery and her home-made complexion are out of style. But the modern girl can at least be a woman. And men are learning to like her better as such.

Making Sure.

One day a very nervous, timid-looking woman, accompanied by a robust looking farmer man, came on the platform of a little railway station at a remote country spot. For a short time she seemed to devote her attention to the time table, but not finding there the satisfaction she sought she stepped up to the station master as he came out of his office.

"Will you please tell me if the three-fifteen has gone yet?" she aked, in apparent concern.

"Yes; about twenty minutes ago," he replied.

"And when will the four-thirty be along, do you think?"

"Why, not for some time yet, of course."

"Are there any expresses before then?"

"Not one."

"Any freight trains?"

"No."

"Nothing at all?"

"Nothing whatever."

"Are you quite sure?"

"Certainly I am, or I wouldn't have said so."

"Then," said the old woman, turning to her husband, "I think we'll cross the line, William."

A diplomat is a man who tells his wife everything that happens not to happen.

LONG AGO.

I once knew all the birds that came
  And nestled in our orchard trees;
For every flower I had a name—
  My friends were woodchucks, toads and bees;
I knew where thrived in yonder glen
  What plants would soothe a stone-bruised toe—
Oh, I was very learned then—
  But that was very long ago.

I knew the spot upon the hill
  Where the checkerberries could be found;
I knew the rushes near the mill,
  Where pickerel lay that weighed a pound!
I knew the wood—the very tree—
  Where lived the poaching, saucy crow,
And all the woods and crows knew me—
  But that was very long ago.

And, pining for the joys of youth,
  I tread the old familiar spot,
Only to learn the solemn truth—
  I have forgotten, am forgot.
Yet here's this youngster at my knee
  Knows all the things I used to know;
To think I once was wise as he—
  But that was very long ago.

I know it's folly to complain
  Of whatsoe'er the Fates decree;
Yet, were not wishes all in vain,
  I tell you what my wish should be;
I'd wish to be a boy again,
  Back with the friends I used to know;
For I was, oh! so happy then—
  But that was very long ago.
—Eugene Field.

AT THE OLD FARM

A PRETTY rosy-cheeked girl, with round bare arms, was seated on the top step of the farmhouse piazza, busily shelling beans, exchanging sentences occasionally with a stalwart young fellow who was ostensibly shingling the barn near by.

The air was heavy with perfume or wistaria and cinnamon roses, while from the hedge came the soft notes of a wood thrush. A pair of tiny humming birds shimmering in the sunlight darted to and fro, plunging their long bills into the blossoms of the vine that covered the porch, while over all hovered the sweet silence of a summer afternoon.

The young man had given up all pretense of work and lay stretched out in the sun on the sloping roof with hands closed behind his head, at peace with the world and himself.

"I say, Nan, I wish I owned this farm; it's a jolly old place."

"Well, it will all be yours some day, Tom, and then I suppose you will send your poor 'cousin by marriage' flyin'," said Nan, with a mirthful twinkle in her eyes.

"I would shake you for that speech, my girl, if it wasn't too much trouble," said Tom, loftily.

Just then there was a sound of splintering wood, six feet of brawn and muscle shot rapidly downward, and with a "plunk" disappeared in the water butt.

Nan gave a shriek of laughter, and ran to help the immersed Adonis, but there was no answering laugh; instead, a quiet that frightened her.

Tom was not a practical joker, still it did not seem possible that he could be seriously injured. What should she do? The men were all down in the hay field, and Tom might drown while she went for help.

Her eye lighted on the chopping block. It was a huge affair, but she managed to drag it to the side of the butt, and, climbing up, discovered poor Tom, doubled up like a jackknife.

As her cries reached his stunned ears, he collected his wits, but did not move.

Nan was leaning over the side, with the tears streaming down her pretty face.

"Oh, Tom, please get up. Dear Tom—O, what shall I do? He will drown before any one comes." And she reached frantically for his collar.

Tom's head was just above the water, luckily, and with returning breath he said:

"Don't cry, Nan. I'm not dead by a long shot, but my ankle is twisted and you'll have to get some one to help me out of this."

"I am afraid you will faint again," said Nan, as he turned white with a spasm of pain.

Tom pulled himself together with an effort. This was altogether too good a chance to lose. Nan had teased him for the last year, driving him wild by accepting invitations from all the different swains who worshipped at her shrine, but with rare wisdom he had concealed his jealousy.

He had proposed to her, but she, with a young maid's distaste for the final surrender, had refused to answer. "Perhaps so, some day," was her only reply to his earnest. "Will you marry me, Nan?"

Now was his opportunity.

"Nan," in a purposely weak voice, "don't leave me, dear. I feal dreadfully—as if I were slipping—away—away—you do—love—me—a little, don't you, dear?"

"Y—es, Tom. But for goodness sake try to get out. Here, I'll help you. Can't you stand on the other foot at all?"

Tom made frantic efforts to attain an upright position, holding on to the firm little brown hand tightly.

It was serious work getting out, but he finally managed it, and sank exhausted on the block, leaning meanwhile helplessly on Nan's shoulder.

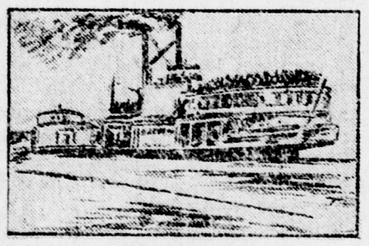
Suddenly he clasped the amazed girl in a strong embrace.

"The ankle is bad enough, my girl, but it's worth it all to see those tears for me on your dear face. Now, how soon are you going to be my little wife? No, no, my dear!" as Nan indignantly tried to get away. "I know you love me now, and you can't put me off any longer."

"Well—perhaps I do," said Nan, as she raised her April face to receive his first kiss.—Indianapolis Sun.

STEAMER SULTANA WAS A DEATH TRAP FOR UNION SOLDIERS.

More United States soldiers lost their lives in the burning of the Sultana than were lost during the entire Spanish-American war. The ill-fated Mississippi river packet, toward the close of the Civil War, was making regular trips between St. Louis and New Orleans. She left the latter port on April 21, 1865, and at Vicksburg took on board 2,000 union soldiers that had just been released from the rebel prisons at Cahawba, Andersonville and



STEAMER SULTANA.

Macon. Other passengers and the crew made a total of 2,200 people on board.

At three o'clock in the morning of April 27, when most of these soldiers and passengers were sleeping, and when about seven miles above Memphis, Tenn., one of her boilers exploded, setting the steamer on fire, and in twenty minutes 1,700 lives were lost. At the time very little was published of this disaster owing to inadequate news gathering and telegraph facilities, and the excitement of events in and about Washington.

The picture here reproduced is in possession of Sergt. Edwin F. Force, of the Duluth police department, and was presented to him by a former comrade in the Eighteenth Michigan volunteer infantry, who photographed the Sultana at Helena Ark., only a few hours before the disaster.

An Autograph Copy.

The man who undertook to cross the continent "on the hurricane deck of a donkey," and earn his expenses as he went, was sure to have experiences worth something to himself, if not to any one else. He had photographs made of himself and the donkey. These he sold for twenty-five cents each. At Yonkers his purse was light, and his bills were heavy.

I resolved to rise at dawn and sell enough pictures to pay my bills, if I had to sell them at cost. I set to work. By one o'clock I had visited every shop, store and Chinese laundry, and was talking hoarsely to a corner grocer, who sat on a keg of mackerel sampling Limberger cheese. I offered a picture for fifteen cents, but the reduction in price did not interest him.

"I vant not a picture at any price!" he declared.

"I lack fifteen cents of the amount of my hotel bill," I urged. "I am in dire straits."

His reply was weak, but the cheese was strong enough to help him out. My mental magazine had but a single charge left, and I fired that.

"Isn't it worth fifteen cents to know a fool when you see one?"

"Ye-e-es, I dink it ees," answered the man, "and eef you vill write it on the picture, I buy him."

Their Own Lookout.

There was an Irishman who after reaching America was full of homesick brag, in which nothing in America even approached things of a similar variety in Ireland. In speaking of the bees of the ould sod he grew especially roseate and said—

"Why, the laze in that counthtry is twice as big as in this, bedade. Indade, they're bigger than that—they're as big as the sheep ye have in this counthry!"

"Bees as big as sheep!" said his incredulous listener. "Why, what kind of hives do they have to keep them in?"

"No bigger than the ones in this counthry," was the reply.

"Then how do the bees get into the hives?" he was asked.

"Well," replied the Irishman, "that's their own lookout!"

Easily Explained.

So many quick retorts are ascribed to the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" that it sometimes seems as if the witty poet could scarcely have taken time to eat or sleep. The last reply is quoted by a man to whom it was made only a few months before the death of Doctor Holmes.

The talk between the two men had fallen on the subject of age.

"You're five years my junior," said Doctor Holmes, "but I believe I don't envy you."

"I can't see why you should," said his friend. "You carry your years much more lightly than I do mine."

"That's natural," said the autocrat. "I've had five years' more practice."

The Real Condition.

The teacher of grammar and rhetoric wrote a sentence on the blackboard, and then called upon William.

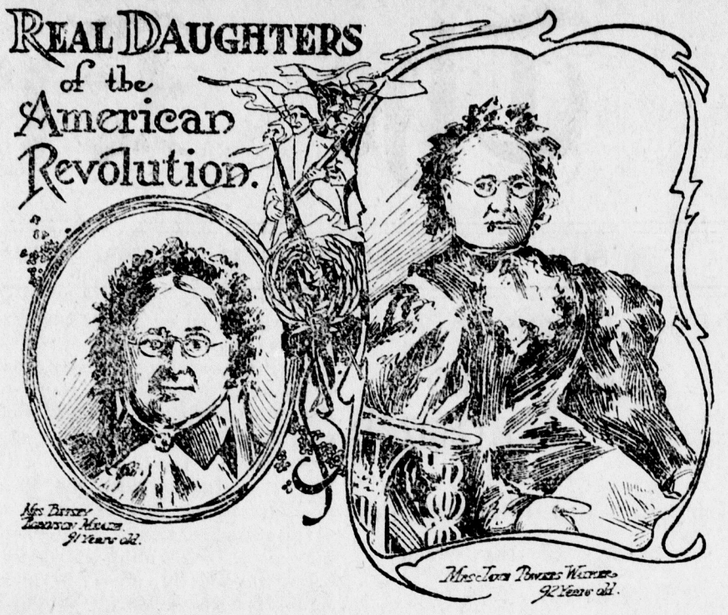
"John can ride the horse if he wants to," read the teacher. "Rewrite the sentence in another form."

William surveyed it dubiously for a moment; then a flash of inspiration showed him his path.

"John can ride the horse if the horse wants him to," he wrote.

Heaven hasn't time to help the man who is a victim of that tired feling.

REAL DAUGHTERS of the American Revolution.



DAUGHTERS of the Revolution who are such in fact as well as name are dwindling in numbers as the years increase, but Wisconsin contains two, both retaining excellent memories of the continental soldiers who were their fathers. One is Mrs. Belsey Robinson Meade, of Waldo, Sheboygan County, and the other Mrs. Jane Powers Walker, of Waupun.

Mrs. Meade's father was Peter Robinson, a soldier under Benedict Arnold. She was born in 1811 and is now an enthusiastic "daughter" in the society registers as well as in fact. Her recollections of her father are interesting side lights on a great struggle. They are not parts of history. They belong to the story of the life of the private soldier in the long struggle.

Her father was with Arnold when the treachery which was to have delivered West Point to the English was discovered. He was with that American general during the period of starvation which his soldiers underwent.

"I have often heard my father tell," said Mrs. Meade, "of how Arnold's soldiers were nearly starved to death. He himself became so weak that he could hardly stand, and he saw hardy men lie prone on the ground only to be aroused when hunger drove them frantic."

Of this period Mrs. Meade's son, C. R. Meade, of Plymouth, Wis., said: "I was with my grandfather a great deal during the last two years of his life and he told me of an incident during the time he and the other soldiers so nearly died of starvation. One day matters came to such a pass that the men could hardly stand for lack of food. About half a mile from the camp was a farmhouse, where he knew that the housewife kept a cow. He determined to reach that farmhouse at about the time the woman would be through milking and beg for a drink of milk. With great difficulty he reached it. He was so weak that he could not walk. He had to crawl. The woman had just finished and had the milk in a bucket. He asked her for a drink and she said she had nothing for Tories.

"At this added insult he fairly broke down and cried. It was the reflection of the suspicions that people round about were already casting on Arnold, and, by indirection, on his troops. The woman remained firm in her refusal and he dragged himself back to camp, weaker than he was when he started the trip."

At the close of the war Peter Robinson applied for and secured his pension. One of the signatures on the pension papers is an interesting one. It is the name of Enoch Crosby, the original of "Harvey Birch" in Cooper's novel "The Spy," who was a personal friend of Mrs. Meade's father. She is the sole survivor of a family of ten.

Mrs. Walker was born in Ferrisburg, Vt., in 1810. She is the daughter of John Powers, one of the minute men who fought the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. He was 27 years old when he enlisted in the Continental army with six brothers, one of whom was killed during the war.

Mrs. Walker's grandfather also was with the American troops in the war. She is the only survivor of a family of sixteen children. Both Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Meade are members of the Fort Atkinson chapter, D. A. R.

WORLD'S HIGHEST MINE.

Sulphur Deposit in a Mountain 17,520 Feet Above the Sea Level.

The highest mine in the world is in the crater of Popocatepetl, Mexico, which was recently sold by its former owner, Gen. Ochoa, to an American syndicate for a sum said to be $5,000,000. The mine contains immense quantities of sulphur, and the supply is supposed to be practically inexhaustible.

Popocatepetl is 10,520 feet above the level of the sea, and the crater containing the sulphur has a circumference of half a mile and a depth of 250 feet. Not all of this volcanic mountain belongs to the syndicate, as Gen. Ochoa's grant from the Mexican government only included the bare, rocky surface of the mountain areas covered by eternal snow fields. No part of the mountain on which a tree, a blade of grass or a shrub finds lodgment ever belonged to Gen. Ochoa, and consequently could not have been transferred.

In the securing of the sulphur Gen. Ochoa employed Indian laborers. These were lowered into the crater by means of large baskets which were regulated by a windlass. When the baskets were filled with the sulphur they were raised and emptied, and in this primitive fashion the mining operations have been



VOLCANO OF POPOCATEPETL.

conducted for years. So rich, however, is the crater in sulphur that Gen. Ochoa has become immensely wealthy. It is estimated that a ton of sulphur accumulates in the crater every day. The mineral is brought from the depths of the earth by the ebullitions which are almost constantly going on. It is expected that the syndicate will apply modern methods in extracting the mineral.

A HIGH-PRICED DINNER.

Owner of a Dog that Did Not Eat It Must Pay for Repast.

The Paris newspapers have lately printed the account of a strange lawsuit which the Green Bag reports for its American readers. The complainant in the case testified that he was dining on the terrace in front of a restaurant, enjoying the air as well as the food. He had just begun to eat his soup, which he found too hot for his palate. While waiting for the soup to cool, he took from his pocket a roll of bills which he had received in payment of a bill.

In counting the money he accidentally dropped a hundred-franc bank note into his soup. He took it out of his plate with a fork, and sent the soup away. The bank note was saturated with the greesy liquid, and he laid it down on the table cloth to dry.

He was partaking of the second course, when a sudden gust of wind blew the note off the table. He ran after it, but a dog, which, although it wore a collar, and therefore in all probability had a home, yet showed every sign of hunger, seized it. The taste of the soup on the paper made it palatable, and the dog swallowed the note in an instant.

The complainant used all his persuasive power in an effort to get the dog to come near him. "Good doggy! Come here!" he coaxed.

The animal, pleased with the taste of the soup, was finally toled near enough for the complainant to read the name engraved on the collar. When he had made a note of the name and address of the owner of the dog, he dismissed him with a Scotch blessing.

Then he sought his lawyer, and brought suit against the owner of the dog for the restitution of the hundred francs.

The court decided that the owner of the dog must pay, holding that since the dog was property, the owner must be held responsible for any act committed by the animal.

No Delay.

Mamma, on hearing that her sister had received a new little girl, said to Lillian, her little daughter:

"Lillian, auntie has a new baby, and now mamma is the baby's aunt. Papa is the baby's uncle, and you are her little cousin."

"Well," said Lillian, wonderingly, "wasn't that arranged quick!"—Little Chronicle.

Place for a Learned Man.

Managing Editor—What is your specialty?

Applicant (haughtily)—I have just graduated from college.

"Well, you might accept the position of editor-in-chief until some of your knowledge wears off."—Life.

A writer without ambition is almost as bad as a poet with an idea.

Call a man a donkey and it's up to him to kick.

DESIGN FOR MOVING SIDEWALKS TO RELIEVE CONGESTION IN CHICAGO STREETS.



Moving sidewalks are the latest proposal to relieve the congestion in the "down-town" part of Chicago. The Multiple Speed and Traction Company, of Chicago, which owns the patents and which proposes to solve the problem, suggests the building in a subway of three parallel moving platforms, one going at the rate of three miles, another at the rate of six miles, and the third at the rate of nine miles an hour. The fast moving platform is furnished with seats and the passengers can step from one to the other walk, without being jolted. It is calculated that a triplex sidewalk of this kind will be capable of transporting 63,000 persons an hour.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

Famous Block House of Old Fort Pitt Threatened with Destruction.

Unless the patriotic societies which are at present striving for its preservation win what seems at present an almost hopeless fight, the famous block house of old Fort Pitt will soon be torn from the spot it has occupied for almost a century and a half, and Pittsburg will lose its one relic of prerevolutionary days—the only notable historic bulding of any period, indeed, remaining in the city.

The block house was built as an outpost of old Fort Pitt, from which Pittsburg received its name, and which covered the ground previously occupied by Fort Duquesne. It is precious for its associations not only to the city and State in which it rests, but to the whole nation. It stands on the point of land where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers flow together to form the Ohio.

This point, famous in history as "the Forks of the Ohio," was the spot for the possession of which the first blood was spilled in the French and Indian wars, and remained a strategic point of the greatest importance all through the long struggle of the Latin and



OLD FORT PITT BLOCK HOUSE.

Anglican races for the mastery of North America. The land surrounding the block house property has now been bought by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which proposes to lay tracks and make extensive improvements all through that section. If its plans are carried out the block house will fall a victim to the march of progress.

The Pittsburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which owns the block house and the nine acres of ground in which it stands, aided by the American Historic and Scenic Preservation Society of New York city, is now preparing for the final battle which shall decide whether or not Pittsburg may keep for itself this monument of so many momentous events in the history of our country. In their struggle the daughters have the sympathy and support of that city's most intelligent and influential citizens.

The importance of "the Forks of the Ohio" as a military basis was recognized first by Washington, when, a young man of 21, he was sent by Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to the commander of the French forces who had invaded the region of the Ohio river "to know his reasons for invading the British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." It took Washington nine days to reach the "lonely spot where the rapid Allegheny met, nearly at right angles, the deep, silent Monongahela."

"I spent some time," writes Washington, "in viewing both rivers. The land in the fork has the absolute command of both. The flat, well-timbered land all around the point lies very convenient for building."

So in imagination Washington built a fort and a city where the block house and Pittsburg now stand. When the French had declared their intention of taking possession of the Ohio, the first thing Washington called to the attention of Gov. Dinwiddie was the necessity of building a fort at the "Forks," securing this important position. Dinwiddie at once dispatched an officer with a small party of men to start the desired fortification, and gave Washington his commission as lieutenant colonel and a body of 150 men in order that he might take command at the "Fork," finish the fort already begun there and hold the territory against the enemy.

Before Washington could carry out these plans, however, the French, led by Contrecoeur, came down from Venango and captured it from the little band of English then in possession. Contrecoeur completed the fortification of the post, and for the governor of New France named it Duquesne.

Throughout the remainder of the war the efforts of the English were directed, above all, to the capture of Fort Duquesne. It was in marching against it that Braddock met with his defeat and death, and it was his heroic behavior during the terrible retreat from the Point that first brought Washington prominently before the notice of the colonies and won him his first laurels as a commander. Three years later Washington again led English troops against the French at Fort Duquesne, this time successfully. The French set fire to the fortifications and escaped down the river by the light of the flames. The immortal William Pitt ordered the rebuilding of the fort immediately, and from him it received its name. The recapture of Fort Duquesne had given the English undisputed possession of the Ohio and brought the French and Indian wars to a close.

Of Ancient Origin.

Men address their friend and comrade, the dog, in their own language; but for every other domestic animal they have a special language, and it is a notable fact that each of these languages can be traced back either to the first settlers of the country in which it is now used or to some country at the other end of the globe.

Almost all Europeans, when they wish to stop a horse, say "Ho!" or "Whoa!" In like manner the old Greeks and Romans said "Ohi" and the Hindoos, as far back as three thousand years ago, said "You," which is a Sanscrit word and means "Stop!" An English milkmaid, when she starts to milk a cow, says "Soh!" and in Sanscrit the word "Sah" is the imperative of the verb "to keep still." English shepherds, when they call their flocks, cry "Caday!" and in the old Anglo-Danish tongue "Cade" signified "lambs." Finally, farmers call a calf "bos" or "bossy," and "bos" is the Latin name for an ox. These farmers, however, use even a more extraordinary word, for they cry "cobos" to their cattle when they wish them to lie down, and this word is composed of "bos" and of the Sanscrit "gou," which means "stretch yourself out at full length."

Absence of Smoke in Berlin.

According to consular reports, Berlin, although a busy manufacturing city, is one of the cleanest and best kept in Europe. The smokeless condition of the Berlin atmosphere is ascribed to three facts—the preponderant use of coke and briquettes, which are practically smokeless; the skilful scientific construction of boiler furnaces and chimneys, and, finally, the high standard of skill that is taught and enforced among firemen who stoke furnaces with coal for steam and manufacturing purposes. Before a man can assume such a charge he must be taught the theory and practice of economical, scientific firing, by which the coal is distributed in such a manner and quantity over the grate surface as to secure the most perfect combustion of its volatile elements. The Silesian coal used in Berlin in most large steam plants and factories is rich in bitumen, and would rank below many of the bituminous coals of the United States, and yet the long, dense, trailing clouds of smoke so familiar a sight in many American cities are rarely seen in that section of Germany, where the indiscriminate shovelling of raw bituminous coal into the steam and other furnaces is considered an ignorant and wasteful proceeding.

Artemus Ward's Difficulty.

The author of "Meditations of an Autograph Collector" tells the following story of two men who were widely known forty years ago, but for quite different talents:

The student of American history does not need to be told that the great glory of Gen. John A. Dix was his memorable order, in the dawning days of the Rebellion, which made him forever famous: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"

That utterance gave an electric shock to the loyal heart of the nation. Artemus Ward, in pretended concern, made the general merry when he said, in his modest, hesitating way, "But—general—suppose he hadn't any spot?"

An eccentric man is one who praises his neighbors—but he is never considered so by the aforesaid neighbors.

MISS GOULD MUST REST.

She Has Been Working Too Hard on Many Generous Enterprises.

With a staff of devoted secretaries and capable assistants, and with enormous wealth for the purchase of as much personal help as she desires, Miss Helen Gould, the famous philanthropist and friend of the needy, has been unable to avoid the penalty of the strenuosity of woman—extreme nervousness. Her physicians have told her that she must take a complete and immediate rest, and that she needs a rest is not remarkable, as her labors have been anything but light. In spite of the assistance of the seven secretaries which she employs, there are a great many requests and an infinite number of questions which must receive her personal attention and decision.

Miss Gould's correspondence is enormous and is larger than that of any



MISS HELEN GOULD.

other woman in the United States. The majority of the letters she receives are begging letters. In one week she received requests from these begging letter writers for sums amounting to $1,500,000, which they wished to spend in various schemes that were to make their fortunes. But the correspondence of this rich and generous woman is but a very small item in the demands on her attention. In her day's work rank also the calls to attend charitable and philanthropic meetings, to address schools, church societies, institutions and societies on anniversary days, to lend name and fame to bazars and sales for the benefit of good works, to pour tea at settlements and asylums on gala occasions and to organize public protests against wrongs.

Miss Gould is the one American woman who has ever given money to the United States Government for military purposes. On May 11, 1898, her check for $100,000 to be used for war purposes was forwarded to Congress. She is intensely patriotic and was eager to show her loyalty to the government and her interest in American arms. Always have the soldiers, sailors, the firemen and the railway men held a warm place in her regard. Men who live active, fearless lives have always appealed to her and she has worked for them with great pleasure and a peculiar sympathy.

Miss Gould's work for crippled children is among her best known charities. Another charity in which she was greatly engaged during the last year was the new Home of the Friendless, for the erection of which she gave $20,000.

In appearance Miss Gould is small, dainty and excessively feminine. She has a placid, sweet face without a wrinkle or a line of care and her expression is extremely calm.

Baseless Fears.

Many intelligent persons are deterred from swallowing the seeds of berries, grapes and other fruits lest the lodgment of these small bits of indigestibleness may induce that dreadful accident appendicitis. This fear is utterly baseless since the healthy appendix is protected by a valvular arrangement which prevents even the smallest seeds from entering it. It is only after inflamation has already destroyed its normal protection that any foreign substance can gain access to it. To feel compelled to eschew all seedy berries and fruits is to seriously curtail one's dietary, and it is entirely unnecessary. In fact, the free and constant use of ripe berries and fruits of all kinds is one of the best preventives of this dangerous disease.

Chance for "Uxtrys."

Two newspaper boys witnessed a performance of "Hamlet." In the last scene, after Hamlet had killed Laertes and the king and the queen had died of poison and Hamlet of a poisoned wound, one of the boys exclaimed:

"I say, Jim, what a fine old time that must have been for extra specials."—Tit-Bits.

His One Hobby.

Miss Passay—That wealthy Mr. Hunter was pleased to say that I interested him.

Miss Sharpe—The idea! How rude of him!

Miss Passay—Rude?

Miss Sharpe—Yes, he's a collector of antiques.—Philadelphia Press.

An Expert Opinion.

Cohen (to fellow traveler)—Vot line of goots do you represent, mein friendt?

Dr. Dippem (stiffly)—Well, sir, I am collecting funds to send to our foreign missionaries.

Cohen—You've got the best end of that job.—New York Times.

Men of strong character make many enemies, but that doesn't necessarily imply that men who have many enemies possess strong characters.

Molasses no doubt will become a popular health food for mankind when horses get tired of it.

PROMISED RELEASE FROM ENGLISH PRISON AFTER MANY YEARS FIGHT TO THAT END.



MRS. FLORENCE E. MAYBRICK.

The British Home Secretary has at last promised to release Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman who was convicted fourteen years ago on the charge of murdering her English husband. She is to be released next year. The organized movement to secure a pardon for Mrs. Maybrick was began as soon as she was convicted and the case became famous owing to the almost general belief that Mrs. Maybrick was innocent, and the efforts of thousands of men and women on both sides of the Atlantic in her behalf, persons of worldwide prominence, and even those concerned in her prosecution petitioning Queen Victoria and her successor, King Edward, for the pardon.

LANDLORDS OF THE WEST ARE NOW LEAVING FARMS TO TENANTS.

NEBRASKA'S theoretical economists are alarmed over a new and rather unique phase which they call "the menace of landlordism in the West.'

It's all because the Western farmer has insisted on raising such bumper crops for the last five or six years, and the rest of the world has forced him to accept large prices for what he has produced. It has now become an aphorism that the farmer who owns Nebraska or Kansas land is a rich man and could get richer, but is at present rich enough to retire from following the plough.

Each spring and fall there is a big hegira from the farms to the towns and cities of men who have made their pile in the wheat fields and want to rest and educate their children. Most of these men expect to and do live on the rentals from their farms. In the eastern section of Nebraska a good quarter section is worth, according to its improvements, from $6,000 to $9,000. It is comparatively easy for its owner to get from $500 to $800 a year rent in cash, or, if he is willing to take chances of a crop, to do even better by making it grain rent, and a third of the crop.

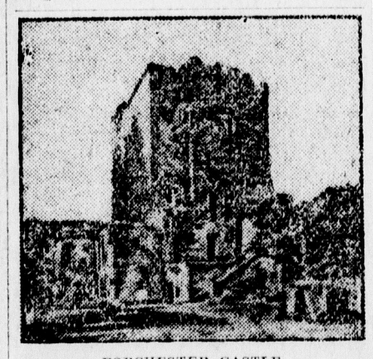
Usually a farmer isn't satisfied to retire unless he has a half section, and this gives him income enough in a town to give the boys and girls a run for their money, and, with his simple tastes, to live well.

This, the professors say, will lead to the degeneration and demoralization of the Western farmer, and will soon place agricultural conditions on the same level as in England, Germany and Austria, with landlords living in luxury in the cities and the tenantry impoverished. Usually, however, there is not much of the bloated bondholder about the retired farmer as he appears to-day, though possibly the second generation from the soil may disclose a different condition.—Utica Globe.

DATES BACK TO THE ROMANS.

Porchester Castle, One of the Oldest Structures in Great Britain.

In the many ruins of castles, fortresses and palaces found in various parts of the British isles, is found a variety of architecture. Most interesting, perhaps, from an architectural standpoint, is Porchester Castle, on a narrow neck of land jutting out into Portsmouth Harbor, which is a quadrangular structure showing traces of many different styles of architecture. The Britons possessed a fortress on this spot which they called Caer Peris. Under the Romans it was called Portus Magnus and the circular and semi-



PORCHESTER CASTLE.

circular towers, as well as the outer walls, still show signs of Roman workmanship. Roman coins and medals have often been dug up in the neighborhood. The keep at the northwest angle of the castle seems from its appearance to have been orginally Saxon and there are clear marks of Norman and Tudor styles.

In the time of King John the castle was a prison, but more attractive to the King, and the cause of his frequent visits there, was the wine store in the cellar. At one time, during a war with France, 8,000 prisoners were confined there at one time and were huddled together in the castle. The walls of the castle are from eight to twelve feet thick and enclose nearly five acres.

An Unwise Course.

Talking of indigestion, poor cooking was found to be the cause of no less than four hundred cases of wife desertion in Chicago last year. That the same is the underlying reason of thousands of cases of drunkenness there can be no possible doubt. Women should reflect very carefully before imposing any food fad on their families. The no breakfast idea may or may not be a good one, but it is certainly bad when it is unwillingly adopted. There is no question which is so individual as that which concerns diet. A child may be governed in his eating, of course, but grown men should be permitted to follow their own tastes. Even where those tastes are known to be open to criticism the wise woman will overlook the fact rather than run the risk of substituting a worse condition of affairs. She will drink substitutes for coffee herself, eat raw food or vegetables instead of meat, but she will forbear to insist upon the other members of the family following her example.

Man and the Automobile.

"Did you ever watch a man dodge an automobile? If not, it is an interesting study," remarked a man who observes things.

The average citizen will uncomplainingly step out of the way of a trolley car that grazes his coat tails, and gaze admiringly at the pair of thoroughbreds which nearly runs him down. He will even smile when he is bumped into by one of those fiends who persisit in pushing a bicycle on the sidewalk. Man takes glee in running across the railroad track in front of a fast train and then turning around with a pleased smile and lingering to watch the flying engine and cars. But just let the chauffeur make his unearthly whistle croak and watch the face of the citizen.

He will glance up and down and say things that would cause an application of the blue pencil right here were they inserted. He will glare at the driver of the automobile and make remarks derogatory to the social status of his ancestors back to the dawn of creation. Just why this condition exists is hard to tell, but the man with the disposition of a friendly puppy becomes a glowering demon of hate whenever he has to get out of the way of an auto."

Nothing jars an opera singer like having to whistle for his salary.

REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Nicholas II. Copies His Grandfather in Liberal Decrees for His People.

The name of Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, will be linked in history with that of Alexander II. The decree by which he has established religious freedom in Russia makes such a radical break in that country past that it will attract the world's attention. While recognizing the orthodox church as the ruling faith, the Czar declares that the principles of tolerance which he has at heart have induced him to "grant to all our subjects of other religion and to all foreign persuasions freedom of creed and worship." At the same time the peasantry is to be freed from all forced labor. Reforms are also to be granted in the provincial governments and district administrations by the local representatives, and an endeavor will be made to secure "closer co-operation between the commercial authorities and the parochial trustees of the orthodox churches wherever possible."

Those who, at the opening of the present monarch's reign, predicted that he would come in that category of liberal rulers which, in Russia, alternate with considerable regularity with the reactionary sovereigns, were correct in their judgment. Catharine II., Alexander I., Alexander II. and Nicholas II. would, in any monarchial country, come under the head of progressive rulers. Between each two of these personages there stands a reactionary—Paul, Nicholas I. and Alexander III. This is the list of Russia's sovereigns for the past dozen decades. The present monarch has the same sort of devotion to the memory of his father that William II. of Germany has for his grandfather, the first head of the present empire. Nicholas' decree reads as if the reforms which he is granting are a continuation of some which his father and immediate predecessor, Alexander III., had in view and was beginning to put in operation. History, however, will class the expulsion of the Jews from Russia during the latter



CZAR NICHOLAS II.

part of that monarch's career, with the virtual confiscation of property and the actual sacrifice of thousands of lives which it caused, as one of the darkest episodes in the history of the nineteenth century. It recalled some of the atrocities of Paul and Ivan of an earlier age.

Nicholas' act will be a continuation of the work of his grandfather, the second Alexander, and it will affect an even larger number of persons, though, of course, not to the same extent. Alexander II., in 1861, by a stroke of his pen, liberated six times as many serfs as the number of slaves which were freed in 1863-65 by Lincoln's emancipation proclamation and the thirteenth amendment, incited by four years of war. There were reactionary acts in the latter part of that Alexander's reign, but these were due more to the hostility of the nobles to liberalism than they were to the Czar's own sentiments, and these led to his assassination in 1881. But the act of twenty years earlier stands out as the great achievement of his reign, and puts its author among history's great champion's of human freedom. The emancipator's son and successor, Alexander III., the father of the present ruler, copied the reactionary parts of his predecessor's policy, and gave these new features and enforced them with a vigor and disregard of the world's opinion which makes the dozen years of his rule one of the blackest chapters in Russian annals of the past 100 years. Nicholas' edict of religious freedom marks a revolution in Russian policy which, coupled with the improvement which is also compassed in the condition of the Russian laboring classes, that must inevitably lead to the constitutional reform which has been the goal of the agitators who have been busy in the empire for the past half century, and who made life a burden for Nicholas' immediate predecessor.

His View of It.

Mrs. Jones—Whatever made you propose to me?

Mr. Jones—An accident. You were making such a frantic effort to get married to Bill and I took pity on you and we tossed up to see who should marry you.

Mrs. Jones—And you won?

Mr. Jones—No, by thunder, I lost!—Comfort.

The Ruling Passion.

"He was a liar to the last," said the editor.

"He was?"

"Yes; swore he would die with his boots on, and they lynched him in slippers!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Picture Aids Church.

The town of Alost, in Belgium, has sold a picture of Rubens for $300,000, in order to raise money to build a new church.

THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 19th, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year, in advance.....$1 50
Six Months, " 75
Three Months, " 40

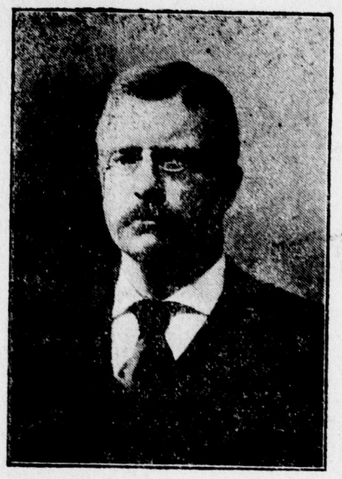
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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1903.



OUR WELCOME VISITOR.

This Golden State produces annually golden fruit and golden metal of the value of $35,000,000, to-wit: Oranges, $18,000,000; gold bullion, $17,000,000; and the fitting floral emblem of all this golden wealth is a "cup of gold" commonly called the "California poppy."

"The Wireless," issued daily at Santa Catalina and published by the Los Angeles Times, is the only newspaper in the world publishing sure enough dispatches transmitted by wireless telegraph. The wireless line is thirty-three miles in length between White's Point near San Pedro and Avalon, Santa Catalina island. We have received the initial number of this unique publication of date March 25th, also issue of March 31st.

REVENUE DESIRED FOR BURIAL PERMITS.

It would seem that this county would be justified in enacting a law that would make it possible for the county to derive some revenue from the great number of burials which take place in our northern cemeteries every day of San Francisco's dead. The estimate has been made by those connected with the various cemeteries that the total number of funerals from San Francisco into this county every day will average between 40 and 60. A great many come over our county roads, the constant wear and tear to the thoroughfare being enormous. From the hundreds of hacks which use our roads every day not one cent of revenue is derived. On the other hand, should one of our local expressmen drive a load of furniture into San Francisco he is compelled to take out a license in that city or submit to arrest, and in compliance with this demand on the part of the San Francisco authorities every local expressman regularly takes out a San Francisco license in addition to the one necessary in this county. When the Supervisors attempted some time ago to compel the hackmen to take out a license in this county threats of suits were freely made, and the matter was dropped. It is believed that not only can a reasonable hack license be made to stand but that a reasonable fee can be collected for everybody brought into the county for burial. The cost of maintaining the county roads from the cemeteries to the county line is enormous, and the wear and tear is occasioned almost wholly by the large number of funerals from the metropolis.—Leader, San Mateo.

How Chinese Hatch Fish.

The Chinese have a method of hatching the spawn of fish and thus protecting it from those accidents which generally destroy a large portion of it. The fishermen collect with care from the margin and surface of water all those gelatinous masses which contain the spawn of fish, and after they have found a sufficient quantity they fill with it the shell of a fresh hen's egg, which they have previously emptied, stop up the hole and put it under a sitting fowl. At the expiration of a certain number of days they break the shell in water warmed by the sun. The young fry are presently hatched and are kept in pure, fresh water till they are large enough to be thrown into the pond with the old fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in China.

Whims of a Horse.

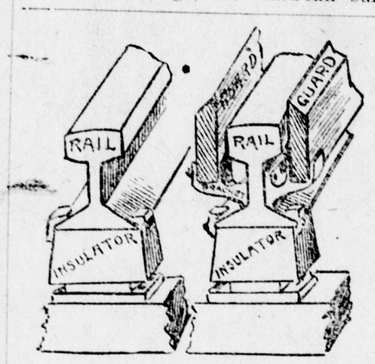
The better the horse the more spirit he has. The disposition of an Arab hunter is thus described by Sewell Ford in "Horses Nine:" No paragon, however, was Pasha. He had a temper, and his whims were as many as those of a schoolgirl. He was particular as to who put on his bridle. He had notions concerning the manner in which a currycomb should be used. A red ribbon or a bandanna handkerchief put him in a rage, while green, the holy color of the Mohammedan, soothed his nerves. A lively pair of heels he had, and he knew how to use his teeth.

THREE PLANS TO MAKE THE DEADLY THIRD RAIL SAFE

The rapid extension of the third-rail system electric railroads, not only on elevated lines, but on surface lines in the country, has brought the public face to face with a serious question—should electric railroad companies be allowed to interlace the country with a network of "live" rails, the slightest touch of which is likely to produce death or serious injury?

Already many third-rail lines are in operation on the surface, one being the road from Chicago to Aurora. Two similar lines have been incorporated within a day or two in Illinois, and are preparing to build from Chicago as a center.

When electricity first came into general use as a motive power, the newspapers were filled with columns of matter about the "deadly trolley," and bitter opposition developed. Had railroad attempted at that time to lay a live rail on the ground, public indignation would have caused an open revolt. Singularly enough, the third-rail surface lines now appear to excite only a mild sort of surprise.

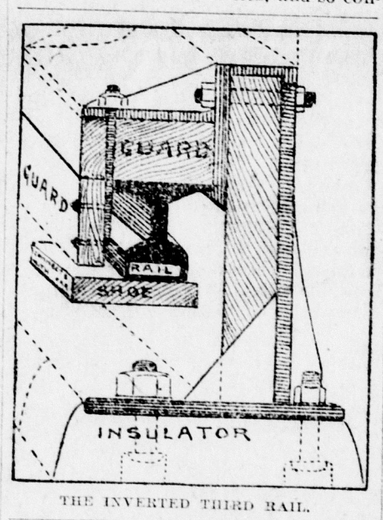


RAIL GUARDED AT THE SIDES.

Nevertheless, in some sections, movements are on foot looking toward a remedy for the evil, and engineers have long been busy trying to invent some device that would obviate the danger. In New York and Brooklyn so many accidents have occurred from the live rail on the elevated roads that one line, at least, will soon equip its third rails with a shield, to protect unfortunate persons who may fall from elevated trains or platforms.

Many contrivances have been considered by the New York elevated railroads. The most feasible appears to be a wooden guard which covers the rail on the top and one side, leaving the other side open. A specially constructed "shoe," attached to the motor car, fits into this side slot and runs in it. The rail itself is thus out of reach, unless a person deliberately puts a hand or foot into the slot.

Another device that has had consideration consists in an inverted third rail, suspended close to the ties, and so constructed that the "shoe" runs on the under side. The upper side is deadened or insulated. The former plan seems to be the most practicable, owing to the difficulty in suspending the rail properly.

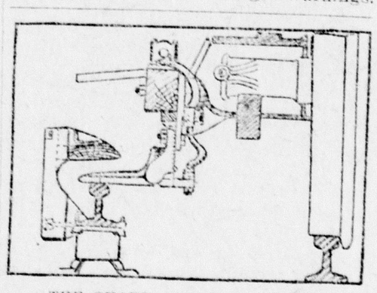


THE INVERTED THIRD RAIL.

Not only will the improvement protect passengers, but it will save many exasperating delays during snow and ice storms, the rail being almost entirely protected from such causes of trouble.

The Wilkesbarre & Hazleton Electric railroad, in Pennsylvania, is the first road in the country to adopt a protected third rail. The rail has a guard such as described above, and has been found to work perfectly.

At present the third-rail companies in country districts consider that the public is protected well enough if the deadly rail is "broken" at road crossings, and the right of way fenced, supplied with culverts, and placarded with danger notices. But many small boys and girls can not read danger warnings.

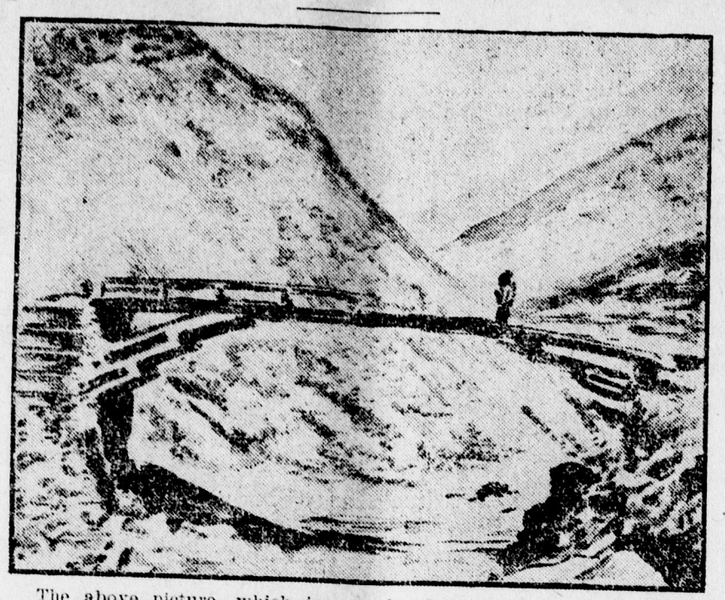


THE GUARD ABOVE THE RAIL.

It is easy to climb fences. During blockades, passengers often leave the cars and stroll about for a few minutes. These and other dangers connected with the third-rail system make it practically a trail of death, compared to which the overhead trolley is insignificant.

The saying, "Comparisons are odious," must have originated with the second husband to a woman who thought a heap of the first one.

BRIDGE OF LOGS IN REMOTE HIMALAYAN PASS, SUGGESTING THE ORIGINAL CANTILEVER.



The above picture, which is reproduced from the Railroad Gazette, shows what was probably the first cantilever bridge. The photograph was taken in one of the remote passes of the Himalaya Mountains near Darjeeling, on the border land of Thibet. The bridge is built of logs and the mechanical principles used in its construction are seen to be quite correct. This design for bridges, it is understood, has been used in India from remote times, illustrating the truth of the proverb that nothing under the sun is new.

UNCLE SAM AND BANK CASHIERS MAKE COUNTERFEITING DIFFICULT.

CASHIERS and tellers in New York financial institutions, where thousands upon thousands of dollars are received and paid out daily, say that it is less difficult to detect counterfeit notes and spurious coins than formerly. This is due in part to the fact that in the clerks through whose hands these vast amounts of money pass the sense of touch and the sense of sight are becoming more acutely developed, more sensitive to the little differences in the appearance and feeling of money which would be undistinguished by the ordinary person, almost undistinguishable even if they were pointed out, but which enable those who are experienced to tell the good from the bad. Another assignable reason is the exceeding care which the government has been taking of late to render legally issued money inimitable.

Referring to the latter, it is stated that Uncle Sam, after many years of rough and expensive experience, is taking great care to get paper manufactured expressly for the notes issued by the government. This particular and peculiar kind of paper is also used in the national banknotes, which are also issued by the government. It is thus possible to control the sources of supply of this kind of paper.

As soon as a counterfeit note makes it appearance a description of it is published and widely circulated. It is made a part of the business of those who handle notes to be constantly on the lookout for fraudulent ones, which are soon distinguishable by some easily discovered mark—that is, easily discovered by those who are experienced. The telltale marks are invariably present on counterfeit notes, and the teller, having been apprised of the denomination of the counterfeit notes and the nature of the marks of identification, knows just where to look for them.

Spurious notes are almost uniformly of inferior quality. This is the principal protection of the public. The very best material is used by the government in the manufacture of genuine notes; the expense is disregarded. The best of workmen do the engraving and printing in the best-equipped establishment money can provide. Counterfeiters must work in secret and at a decided disadvantage. Their appliances for manufacture are usually limited and of crude and oftentimes imperfect pattern. In the making there is almost certain to be some palpable defect which the government agents, through banking institutions, soon learn. If any number of the counterfeit bills have been printed—and it would be profitless to issue them in small number, considering not only the cost but also the element of risk and liability which does not increase proportionately—they soon will be "spotted" and withdrawn.

The best experts, those who handle the largest sums and who often are held personally responsible for oversights and acceptance by the firm through them of spurious notes, seldom fail to detect the counterfeit. Exactly what it is that exposes the false it is difficult to tell. Sometimes the telltale marks are discovered by the eye, sometimes by the "feel"—by force of habit, by instinct. The experienced teller detects one counterfeit bill in his roll of several thousand as surely and oftentimes as quickly as a reader detects a misspelled word.

The public generally, says the New York Times, thinks little of the possibility of receiving a counterfeit bill. It is probable that many spurious notes pass from hand to hand, bringing in each instance their face value. But the teller in the large bank, into which the bills drift eventually, detects them and withdraws them from circulation.

MEN IN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Adults Who Are Learning to Read and Write.

Visitors of the Jones public school, Harrison street, between State and Dearborn, are frequently astonished at sight of the large and eager groups of adult students at work in the second and third hall ways. Long tables have been placed in these hallways, and about them sit serious faced, determined youths of anywhere from seventeen to twenty-one or twenty-two, each busy with slate, primer, or some simple school problem.

Between seventy and eighty of these ambitious young students sit out in the hallways daily, and most of them are "studying in the first reader," or working at similarly simple and elementary problems. All are determined, however, to "know lots more" before the advent of the warm spring weather calls them away from scholastic labors and back to the workaday world.

Most of these young men are of Italian and Greek extraction, and nearly all are busy, during the more temperate seasons, at fruit selling or some kindred business efforts. No time for the securing of the education they are so desirous of attaining can be found from early spring until late autumn. But when Jack Frost sets them free from their ordinary labors, the Jones school claims interest and time. In order to facilitate their efforts and endeavors the boys and young men are placed by themselves in the hallways of the second and third floors, instead of in the rooms and classes where preliminary instructions are more normally carried on. Thus the adult students are spared the mortification and annoyance of receiving the instruction also imparted to the more youthful first grade pupils in company with these fellow workers of small size and fewer years.

Few of these students meet with any home encouragement or assistance toward studying, and their school work is necessarily of a fragmentary and intermittent nature. But Miss Cora Caverno, the school principal, says that they make thoroughly good, earnest, and devoted students.—Chicago Tribune.

He Knew Human Nature.

The typical Irish carman is a person of much sagacity. One night a returned missionary took a car, in a dubious frame of mind. He had been invited to dine with some friends at the house of an acquaintance whose name he had forgotten. He only knew that his host lived on Harcourt street.

"What am I to do?" he asked of his driver.

"Never mind, sor," was the reply. "I'll find him for you."

"But you can't. You don't know his name."

"Lave it to me, sor. Lave it to me entoirely."

They drove to Harcourt street, and the man, beginning at the top, knocked at every door and made one inquire. Halfway down the street, he gaily rejoined his employer, and said, "It's all right, sor. It's here."

"How do you know?"

"I asked, sor, 'Does the Riverend Misther Blank live here?' And the maid said, 'No, but he's dining here.'"

No Extra Charge Made.

"Wow!" yelled the victim. "See here, barber! You've cut off part of my ear."

"So I have," replied the barber coolly, "but calm yourself. We make no extra charge for correcting facial blemishes. I'll trim the other ear down to a decent size too."—Philadelphia Press.

Taking Time by the Forelock.

The Cook—Would you mind giving me a recommendation, ma'am?

The Mistress—Why, you have only just come.

The Cook—But ye may not want to give me wan when I do be leaving—Life.

A man is a woman's natural protector: By marrying her, he protects her from the title of "old maid."

An Old Recipe.

Here is a recipe for the bite of a mad dog taken from the "Universal Magazine of Knowledge," published by John Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate street, London, May, 1753: "Take the youngest shoots of the elder tree, peel off the outside rind, then, scraping off the green rind, take two handfuls of it, which simmer a quarter of an hour in five pints of ale. Strain it off and when cold put it in bottles. Take half a pint, make warm the first thing in the morning and the last at night and be sure to keep yourself warm; also bathe the part affected with some of the liquor warmed, the dose to be repeated the next new or full moon after the first. It is good for cattle as well as the human species."

The Morning Bath.

An admirable way to take the morning bath by those who dread a daily plunge into cold water is recommended by an authority as follows: Stand in hot water deep enough to cover the ankles, fill a basin with cold water and sponge the body off quickly. Dry and rub vigorously and get into flannels before drying the feet. This is better for any one than daily immersion. It is the rubbing more than the water that is needed. Sponging off gives the excuse for the after rubbing, and the good result is gained.

Read the Signs.

The Young Man—I have known for a long time past that you cared for me.

The Lady—Really! How is that?

The Young Man—From the fact that your people put themselves out of their way to snub me.

Sincerity is the basis of all true friendship. Without sincerity it is like a ship without ballast.

THE EARS.

Large ears, drooping at the top, belong to persons more animal than human.

In human beings of low or debased mental standard the ears are large and flabby. Note those of idiots, cretins, etc.

Ears in which the "hem" is flat, as if smoothed down with a flatiron, accompany a vacillating mind and cold, unromantic disposition.

When there is no lobe and the ear widens from the bottom upward, the owner is of a selfish, cunning and revengeful disposition.

Large round ears with a neat "hem" around their border, well carved, not flat, indicate a strong will and a bulldog tenacity of purpose.

When the ear is oval in form, with the lobe slightly but distinctly marked, it indicates for its owner a lofty ideality, combined with a morbidly sensitive nature.

The person who has an ear with a rounded, ovate top is almost without exception one with a placid disposition and a nature that pines to love and be loved in return.

Spaniels.

Spaniels, of which there are many breeds, are supposed to have first come from Spain, from which circumstance is derived their distinctive name. Charles I. was an ardent admirer of a small variety of this animal, and from that arose the designation of his pets, known the world over as King Charles, Blenheim or Marlborough spaniels, which greatly resemble the latter in form and general appearance, get their English name from Blenheim palace in Oxfordshire, where the breed has been preserved since the beginning of the eighteenth century.

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All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,

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TOWN NEWS

Get rid of rent.

Own your home.

The electric road is coming.

Go to Ayres & Co. for drugs.

Retailing scandal is a sad waste of time.

Beer and cigar money will pay for a home.

The steel works will be in full blast by midsummer.

W. P. Fuller Co. is reinstating its discharged men.

W. F. McGlothlin removed to the city on Wednesday.

The surveys for the electric road have been completed.

Contractor Healy has the Plymire cottage No. 2 enclosed.

A. Patterson of San Francisco paid our town a visit on Monday.

Rumor has it that the Butler Brick plant will start business soon.

R. G. Sneath is reported seriously ill at his home in San Francisco.

Mr. S. Mori and Mike Fahey of San Pedro valley were in town Wednesday.

Frank Miner has a contract to grade 4000 yards for the Jupiter Steel Company.

The San Mateo County Teachers' Institute met at Redwood City this week.

W. F. Bailey has the painting of the interior of Plymire cottage No. 1 completed.

The Keatinge rock quarry shipped four barges of rock this week, aggregating 1800 tons.

The condition of Mrs. John Brandrup has materially improved within the past ten days.

Jos. Ingram and Geo. Wallace have opened a saloon in the McCuen building on Grand avenue.

The San Mateo County Socialists held an open meeting at Butcher's Hall Saturday evening.

M. M. Ogden, president of the Pacific Jupiter Steel Company, and wife were in town Sunday.

Henry Kneese returned from Los Angeles Saturday, where he has spent the past three months.

P. R. Brown spent Sunday and Monday visiting at the home of his father, J. C. Brown, at Salinas.

Mr. Day of the San Mateo Times was in town on Wednesday and paid the Enterprise a pleasant call.

Mrs. Cunningham gave a picnic to a number of her little school-girl friends on Tuesday afternoon.

P. Arriere has purchased a horse and wagon which will be used in his laundry business in the future.

Roadmaster Carmody has transferred his force of roadmakers to the hill south of town on San Bruno road.

The bricklayers are busy on the new four-story addition to the Western Meat Company's packing-house.

Jack Foley returned from St. Mary's Hospital Thursday, where he has been for some time under medical care.

Mr. A. C. Gage, editor of the Santa Clara News, with his wife, are spending a few days here visiting Mrs. A. McSweeney.

Miss Vida Mills returned to her home at Volta Thursday after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. W. E. Akins of this place.

The ball given under the auspices of the Lead, Paint and Oil Workers' Union at Armour Pavilion last Saturday night was well attended.

Thursday Roadmaster Carmody and his force of men finished grading that portion of the San Bruno road at the entrance to Tanforan Park.

On account of a touch of grippe the familiar figure of G. W. Bryan was not seen on Taylor's coal wagon during the fore part of the week.

Mrs. McGovern of South San Francisco dropped in Friday to spend a week with her daughter, Mrs. Thos. Quinlan.—Coast Advocate-Peunant.

Capt. Rehberg is home again after two weeks afloat on Dr. Hicks' elegant yacht. Capt. Rehberg says the Doctor is "away up in G" as a salt water host.

Dick Rogers' brother made a flying trip without a driver down the San Bruno road Sunday evening. Fortunately the only damage done was a sprung axle.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

All the men who were laid off at the W. P. Fuller Paint Works some two months ago have returned to their respective places at that institution. The last of them went to work Friday morning.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building. *

Jack Montevaldo and Angilo Borla of South San Francisco passed through here Monday on their way to Pescadero to spend a week fishing. Leave us a few samples, Jack, on your return.—Coast Advocate-Pennant.

Died—In San Francisco, on April 24th, George Engel, dearly beloved husband of Margaret Engel, and beloved father of Mrs. F. Murphy, Theresa and Emma Engel, a native of Germany, aged 63 years 2 months and 26 days.

On Monday night the saloon of Rogers & Hawes was entered and a small sum in cash and sundry liquors and cigars carried off. The entrance was made through one of the rear windows by the removal of the upper half of a large pane of glass. This is the second time this saloon has been burglarized.

An additional boiler in the boiler-room and a new dry pan or crusher under way of construction are the latest improvements at the Steiger Terra Cotta and Pottery Works.

Proprietor McSweeney of the San Bruno House has erected a dancing pavilion on his premises and will make a specialty of holding moonlight dances during the summer season. The electric road passes his door, and he will undoubtedly enjoy a large business during the season.—Leader, San Mateo.

It is the intention of the Southern Pacific Co. to reduce the possibility for train wrecks to the lowest minimum and with this end in view, a radical change in the trainmen's department is planned. The nature of the change is the adding of another official to the train crew and lightening of the conductor's burden. The new official will be known as a train-agent and his duties will consist solely of collecting fares and tickets. The train-agents will be selected from the ranks of the brakemen and will receive a salary of about $100 per month. In the future the promotions will be from brakeman to train-agent and from the latter to conductor. With the new order of things the conductor will devote his whole time and attention to running the train, for which he will be held responsible. It is believed that this will have the effect of reducing the number of train wrecks very materially.—Leader, San Mateo.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1903:

Bellesi, Achile, 2; Cannell, Mrs. Hattie; Cazeaux, M. C.; Chase, Frank; Graham, P.; Griffin, George; May, Martha L.; Piper, Miss L. K.; Sachau, Henry; Sheehan, Pat; Weber, Fred, 2.

Foreign—Galeazzi, Constante; Merlo, Carlo; Perotti, Enrico; Risso, Anachleto, 2; Serato, Luigi.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

MEETING OF THE STATE FLORISTS.

Session in San Francisco April 30 to May 2—Musical Numbers.

With an enthusiastic membership of nearly two hundred the Pacific Coast Floricultural Society will be convened in annual session in the Maple room of the Palace Hotel, in San Francisco, April 30th, and the sessions will continue until the evening of May 2d. San Mateo and vicinity will be well represented, and among those who will attend are Charles F. Fick of Fick & Faber, the well-known Homestead florists, and E. W. McLellan, one of the best known florists in the State.—San Mateo Times.

HEAD OF REDWOOD TANNERY IS DEAD.

William Frank Succumbs to Sickness Induced By Work During Strike.

Redwood City, April 28.—William Frank, president of the Frank Tanning Company, died at his residence in Menlo Park early this morning. Frank was taken down with a severe cold last week and steadily grew worse. Pneumonia finally set in and yesterday he began sinking and died shortly after midnight.

During the recent strike at the tannery in this city Frank was obliged to do a good deal of extra work, and this, it is said, has caused his death. During the early part of the strike his brother Louis went East to secure men and met with an accident which resulted in his death. The men went back to work only a short time ago.

Within a period of fifteen months three members of the Frank family have died. There now survive one brother, Albert, and two sisters, Mrs. A. J. Marcus and Mrs. I. Taussig.

William Frank was the largest owner of the Frank Tanning Company and leaves an estate worth nearly a million dollars. He recently purchased a beautiful site at Menlo Park and built a handsome residence. A widow survives him. He was born at San Francisco forty-one years ago and was educated in this State. He was a prominent Mason. The funeral arrangements have not as yet been made.—Chronicle.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of $10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

FOR RENT.

The Exchange Building for hotel purposes. For full particulars inquire of W. J. Martin.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The April water rate must be paid on or before the last day of April. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of April and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced. *

IN THE STOKEHOLD.

Feeding the Many Ravenous Furnaces In an Ocean Liner.

The work of eternally pushing the old ship on past the meridians—the race against time and the sun and the interest on the money—begins in the gloomy stokehold. You have heard that the stokehold is hot, and when you have clambered into it over disorderly piles of still smoking ashes, steadying yourself by taking incautious hold of burning hand rails, and stand for the first time face to face with the furnaces you feel assured of the fact.

But, besides being hot, it is the most active, interesting part of the ship. It is her whole life. You must spend years studying it before you can stand there in command of your watch with your hand on the feed check valves, your eyes on everything in general, and keep the steam up where it belongs in spite of the ravenous engines sucking it away from you; years before you can tell, in one swift glance, whether a fireman is burning the greatest possible amount of coal per hour in his fires with the least amount of waste.

The problem is this: Under a certain large quantity of water, which is continually changing, build thirty fires, and by means of them, notwithstanding they must all be continually replenished with fresh coal and freed from ashes, keep it at a perfectly even temperature (within a very few degrees) day and night for an indefinite period. The game is the more interesting because a ship can never afford to spare more than just barely enough space for her propelling machinery; consequently everything—engines, boilers, furnaces—must be worked to the very limit of its capacity.

The game goes as regularly by turns and in cycles as progressive whist. Starting with a few fires first in order, the doors are opened to admit a few shovelfuls of coal thrown quickly into the front of the furnaces, then closed again as soon as possible lest too much cold air should enter. As soon as they are closed the fires next in order are served the same way and then a third group. Next the "green" coal in the first fires is raked back through the furnaces to complete its combustion. After another short interval it is necessary to "slice" them—that is, probe them with long pointed bars to lift the clinkers from the grates and make air passages. Finally it is time to stoke again.—Benjamin Brooks in Scribner's.

KNOWING TOO MUCH.

Some Serious Drawbacks to the Pleasures of Conversation.

One very serious drawback to our pleasure in conversation with a too well informed person is the nervous strain that is involved. We are always wondering what will happen when he comes to the end of his resources. After listening to one who discourses with surprising accuracy upon any particular topic we feel a delicacy in changing the subject. It seems a mean trick, like suddenly removing the chair on which a guest is about to sit down for the evening. With one who is interested in a great many things he knows little about there is no such difficulty. If he has passed the first flush of youth, it no longer embarrasses him to be caught now and then in a mistake. Indeed your correction is welcomed as an agreeable interruption and serves as a starting point for a new series of observations.

The pleasure of conversation is enhanced if one feels assured not only of wide margins of ignorance, but also of the absence of any uncanny quickness of mind.

I should not like to be a neighbor to a wit. It would be like being in proximity to a live wire. A certain insulating film of kindly stupidity is needed to give a margin of safety to human intercourse. There are certain minds whose processes convey the impression of alternating currents of high voltage on a wire that is not quite large enough for them. From such I would withdraw myself.

One is freed from all such apprehensions in the companionship of people who make no pretensions to any kind of cleverness. "The laughter of fools is like the crackling of thorns under a pot." What cheerful sounds—the crackling of the dry thorns and the merry bubbling of the pot!—S. M. Crothers in Atlantic.

Astrology and War.

It has been stated on what is said to be good authority that a representative of the Prussian government asked of a French astrologer the proper time to pick a quarrel with France. After carefully comparing horoscopes of high officials he answered that any hour in the afternoon as near as possible midway between the 9th and 14th of July, 1870. On the 11th of July, William snubbed Benedetti, the French emissary, and on the 12th friendly relations ceased.

A Safe Time to Cross.

"Well, well," said the old lady living inland, when she heard that her favorite grandson was going to Europe, "it's been a dry summer, and the sea won't be so deep as common."

Finnish Grammar.

Finnish grammar is of a difficulty absolutely repulsive. None of the other languages of the same group is half so hard. Hungarian—nay, even Turkish, despite the vexatious initial impediment of the Arabic alphabet—is easy in comparison. The syntax is at once provokingly elaborate and perplexingly obscure. It possesses fifteen distinct cases and four and twenty differentiated infinitive forms; but, on the other hand, there is no real distinction between nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, infinitives and participles, so that the student must not be startled by finding infinitives regularly declined like nouns, and nouns taking upon them degrees of comparison like adjectives.

The Story of Bishop Hatto.

Bishop Hatto was a wicked prelate who lived in 970 on the banks of the Rhine, where he owned a tower, which is at the present day pointed out to travelers as the Mouse tower. Here are stored large quantities of grain. A famine ensued, and the bishop invited the people to his granaries. As soon as they were there he set fire to the building and burned up the people. The next morning the souls of the dead appeared as an army of rats and not only destroyed everything belonging to the bishop, but finished by making a meal of his person.

Education That Paid.

"Was it worth while to send your four daughters to that fashionable school?"

"Sure. One eloped while she was there, and the others came home engaged."

Gets There Just the Same.

You often hear it said a woman has intuition. As a matter of fact, it is suspicion.—Atchison Globe.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable cattle of all kinds are more plentiful and selling at easier prices.

SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at easier prices.

HOGS—Hogs are in demand, but at easier prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand, with some products higher.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are ₱ lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Fed Fat Native Steers, 10@10½c; 2d quality, 9@9½c; No. 1 Fed Cows and Heifers, 7½@8c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 6¾@7¼c; Fed thin Cows, 4@6c; Grass Cattle, 1c. less.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 140 to 250 lbs, 7½@7⅝c; over 250 to 300 lbs, 7 @ 7¼c; rough, heavy hogs, 4½@5; hogs weighing under 140 lbs, 7¼@7⅜c.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 4½@5c; lambs, 4¼@4½c. Spring Lambs, 5½@6c; shorn Sheep, ½c. less.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 5½@6c; over 250 lbs, 4½@4¾c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—First quality steers, 8½@8¾c; second quality, 7¾@8c; first quality cows and heifers, 7½@8c; second quality, 7 @ 7½c; third quality, 6c.

VEAL—Large, 8@8½c; medium, 9@9½c; small, good, 10@11c; common, 7½@8c.

MUTTON—Wethers, heavy, 9@9½c; light, 9½@10c; Heavy Ewes, 8¼ @ 9c; Light Ewes, 9@9½c; Suckling Lambs No. 1, 10@12½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 10½@11c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 13¼ @ 15½c; picnic hams, 9¼@10c; Atlanta ham, 11c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 17c; light S. C. bacon, 16½c; med. bacon, clear, 12½c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 13@13½c; clear, light bacon, 15c; clear ex. light bacon, 15½c.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, $.....; do, hf-bbl, ...; Family Beef, bbl, $.....; hf-bbl, ...; Extra Mess, bbl, $.....; do, hf-bbl, ...

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 12½c; do, light, 12½c; do, Bellies, ...@12¾c; Extra Clear, bbls., $22.00 hf-bbls., $11.25, Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls. $5.25; do, kits, ...

LARD—Prices are ₱ lb:

	Tcs.	½-bbls.	50s.	20s.	10s.	5s.
Compound	8	8¼	8¼	8⅜	8¾	8¾
Cal. pure	12	12½	12¼	12⅜	12¾	12⅞

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ¼c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, $2.35; 1s $1.35; Roast Beef, 2s $2.35; 1s, $1.35.

H. G. Plymire, M. D.

SURGEON, W. M. CO.

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—AND—

THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue South San Francisco

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A Genuine Wayside Inn.

Admirably situated in a beautiful grove on the old San Bruno Bay Road, the finest driveway out of San Francisco.

Where you will find the choicest refreshments, both solid and liquid, the San Francisco market affords.

Where comfort and good cheer are dispensed with a cordial hospitality.

Call, see it, and sample the good things, and you will come again.

W. R. MARKT, Proprietor.

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Building and Loan Association.

Assets, - - - $173,000.00.

Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.

NO ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary,
Redwood City, Cal.

IF YOU WANT

GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

SIERRA POINT HOUSE

First-Class Family Resort

SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL GROVE ON FAMOUS SAN BRUNO ROAD.

Only the Choicest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars Served.

Table First Class.

Family Parties and Picnics a Specialty.

JOS. McNAMARA, Prop.



BADEN SHOE STORE

First-Class Stock

BOOTS : and : SHOES,

Constantly on hand and for sale

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All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.

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Cosmetics for the Complexion and Hair, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Candies, Cigars, Etc. Prices reasonable.

Tickle your best One by purchasing a bottle of PERFUME or buy your mother a bottle of

"Jeromes' Hair Restorative" for Fifty Cents.

AYRES & COMPANY

RUSSELL SAGE TELLS YOUNG MEN HOW TO BE SUCCESSFUL

Russell Sage, the aged financier, in a very able article printed in New York, defines the secret of his success and tells young men how to succeed. He says:

"A young man to succeed must necessarily have a definite idea of what he wants to do, and must continually keep it before his mind. He must work as hard as he can to accomplish it, and must not be dismayed or turn from his course by discouragements. What measure of success may have been reached in my long life has been due almost entirely to these four things.

"I have been a very busy man for almost seventy years, and I am absolutely convinced that a young man who makes up his mind to succeed almost invariably will do so, if he is made of the right material and concentrates all his efforts with the one purpose in view.

"I have one sincere word of advice for any young man who desires to succeed and it is this: That under no circumstances should he yield to the temptation of gambling in stocks. Now, I do not mean by this that he should never seek success through the medium of speculation, but, rather, that he should always observe some business method in all his dealings.



RUSSELL SAGE.

When sound, good-paying stocks are low he might do well to buy them as an investment only, but not otherwise. The fever of speculation has been the ruin of thousands of young men and the wreck of many fortunes, and it will continue to cast wrecks by the wayside as long as most of us are mad to get rich quickly.

"A young man who really and earnestly desires to succeed should never waste any time in dissipation. He should, of course, allow himself the necessary amount of recreation and rest, and he should try to live a healthy, regular life. He should try to acquire regular habits—that is, sleep and eat at the same hours each day and night, so as to keep in perfect physical health. Then he should make a rule each week to put by a certain amount of his earnings and acquire the habit of saving. There are very few men who are not able to make a dollar, but the making of a dollar is not the most important thing. It is far more important to know how to save it.

"All a young man has to do is to work hard and save money. That may sound very easy, but it is the main point. It is not saving alone that counts; it is knowing how to save. No one should stint himself of anything really needful. The fault of most of our young men of to-day is that they do not stick close enough to business. The man who always tries to get off as easy as possible, and when working for others does as little as possible for the wages he receives, will never get ahead and never amount to anything in life.

"Every young man should through all his business career constantly keep in mind the parable of the faithful servant in the nineteenth chapter of St. Luke and the reward given to him: 'Because thou hast been faithful in a very little have thou authority over ten cities.'"

Mr. Sage is in good health, goes regularly to his office each day and looks after his many interests as closely as he did ten years ago.

THINGS YOU MAY NOT DO.

An Easy Thing to Break the Law and Still Mean No Evil.

Even in a free country such as this there are things that one may not own or have in his or her possession, however innocent may be the intent. Possession frequently may mean legal entanglement and State or National Government must be reckoned with.

For instance, a garden full of Canada thistles is calculated to make a deal of trouble for the owner of the ground, even though he may not know a Canada thistle from a currant bush. These thistles are persona non grata in the United States generally and a substantial fine awaits the person who allows the weed to grow upon ground under his control.

It is not a good thing for the citizen to make a collection of burglars' tools, however scientific may be his study of the criminal classes, for in the mere possession of them the law concedes that the holder has ulterior motives regarding them. At any rate it requires a good round sum to make such a collection, as frequently a single tool out of a kit may cost $25. If some burglar should be scared out of your house, leaving his kit or any portion of it, a safe place in which to put it is the nearest police station.

The United States Government will make trouble for you if you have any portions of a brewing or distilling plant. Beer vats and distilling kettles may not be used for any other purpose than brew and distilling, and if a person should go only so far as to make a bathtub out of one or the other of them he would be incurring the displeasure of his government.

Possession of counterfeit money is a felony. It is presumed that a man, woman or child should be able to determine whether a coin or bill is genuine, and the attempt to pass it may be followed by extreme consequences.

If you should be at a country railroad station and see a mail pouch lying on a rail, where the incoming train would cut it in two, you would better let it lie. Touching a pouch of United States mail with even a foot is a technical crime, and it is altogether owing to the disposition of the postmaster and the United States marshal of the district how much trouble may be made for you.

Altogether the postal department has some stringent regulations. If you receive a letter from a friend on which the stamp is not canceled it is against a specific statute for you to pluck off the stamp and use it again. There are several kinds of vigorous language which you cannot transmit by letter.

While one may not touch a mail pouch, it is different with a letter which a carrier has delivered at the address on the envelope. Dropping the letter at the place marked, the carrier absolves his government from any other responsibility, and if after the letter has been delivered another person takes it and opens it there is no recourse through the Postoffice Department.

Carrying concealed deadly weapons almost universally is against the provisions of both State statutes and city ordinances. In this connection there is a queer fact concerning the carrying of a revolver in some places. If a man has one in his pocket and is arrested incidentally on suspicion he was locked up and assessed the usual fine; if he chances to be carrying one and is attacked by thugs he may use the weapon, killing one or two of his assailants, and not even be arrested.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Some Facts About the Position Which Reed and Henderson Quit.

Among the earliest duties which will devolve upon the recently elected members of the Fifty-eighth Congress will be the choice of a speaker, and present indications make it probable that the speaker will be chosen from the West.

The speaker of the Fifty-seventh Congress, David B. Henderson, was the first to be chosen from the territory west of the Mississippi.

The first speaker was F. A. Muhlenburg of Pennsylvania. The post of speaker was held in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses by James K. Polk, afterwards President.

Speakers of the House of Representatives who have been candidates for President are numerous and include Henry Clay, John Bell and James G. Blaine. Schuyler Colfax, after having been speaker, was Vice President of the United States.

The oldest surviving speaker is Galusha A. Grow, born in 1823, and speaker from 1861 to 1863.

The last Democratic speaker, Charles F. Crisp, was a native of England. One surviving speaker, John G. Carlisle, though elected Representative in Kentucky, is now a resident of the City of New York.

There has never been a speaker from the Pacific coast, and it is a somewhat curious circumstance that Ohio, though pre-eminent in nearly all other political offices, has had in the country's history but one speaker, John W. Keifer, who served only a single term.

The State of New York has had no speaker since the close of the Nineteenth Congress in 1827, though New York has been during the whole of that period the most populous State and the one having the largest Congressional representation.

The speaker of the Fifty-eighth Congress when chosen will preside over a larger number of members of Congress than any of his predecessors, the total membership of the next House being 386.

They Are Knowing Birds.

"The sparrow is certainly a knowing bird," said a man who is employed at the Girard Point grain elevators. "He can figure out a thing for himself in a way that is astonishing. Down around the elevators there are thousands of them who feed on the grains of wheat that fall to the ground, but recently we haven't been getting any wheat. In fact, for some time past we haven't been handling anything but corn.

"Now, a kernel of corn is rather too large for a sparrow to swallow, but just the same I watched a lot of them picking up the kernels the other day and what do you suppose they did with them? You will hardly believe me when I tell you, but it's gospel truth. Each sparrow flew over to the railroad and carefully deposited his kernel of corn on the rail. Then they all hopped around and chattered until a shifting engine came along. After it had passed the corn was ground into meal and the sparrows ate it. Don't tell me a sparrow hasn't any brains."—Philadelphia Record.

Still in It.

"So Graphter is out of politics now."

"Nonsense! Who told you that?"

"He did. He told me to-day that he doesn't take any stock in politics nowadays."

"Exactly. Most of the stock he took proved worthless. He holds out for the long green now."—Philadelphia Pres.

Many men, in looking for work, stumble over it.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

Are Advantages Disadvantageous.

ARE wealth and ancestry handicaps which so heavily weight an aspirant for success and honor that when he wins in spite of them, he is entitled to extra credit? Frankly, we do not believe it. The number of those of obscure origin who attain conspicuous success in life is very much greater than the number of those born to the advantages of wealth and a distinguished ancestry who do this, for precisely the reason that white sheep yield more wool than black sheep—there are a great many more of them. It should also be remembered that to maintain a high level of intellectuality and general capacity is much less conspicuous than to rise from the obscurity of poverty and illiteracy to a place of influence and honor.

To say that wealth and a distinguished ancestry are a handicap to one who wishes to be in the highest degree useful in life is no more true than it would be to say the same of a good constitution or a system free from hereditary taint. To say that they diminish the incentive to struggle with and overcome obstacles is true enough, since one who starts with great advantages does not have so far to lift himself and need not do as much hard work in hand-over-hand climbing. That in many instances the sons of rich and even great men show degeneracy and relapse into obscurity is unquestionably true, but it would not be difficult to show that poverty, an illiterate ancestry, and the lack of incentive to self-improvement hold millions annually at the bottom round of the social ladder, because they are incomparably better fitted to stay there than to ascend. Heredity counts for a great deal, and it is a safe generalization that the better a man's ancestry the better his chances of developing a high, well-directed, and sustained ambition. That this is not an inflexible law of nature is a cause for congratulation. If it were, society would gradually stratify into castes. As it is, the fact that some are steadily sinking from the top to the bottom while more are as steadily, and much more rapidly, rising from the bottom to the top, and that between the bottom and the top is the great mass of solid, common-place, right-minded citizenship to which the highest and the lowest strata contribute with every generation, establishes the existence and operation of a law not founded on a sentimental concept of the disadvantage of advantages nor of the advantage of disadvantages.—New York Times.

Schools Slur Study of English.

ENGLISH is one of the most pliable and adaptable of tongues. It has plundered all languages of their riches. It has the greatest of all literatures, save that of Greece, and it has the advantage over Grecian literature of being concerned with modern life and being a living speech. English, probably, will become one day the universal language.

Until very lately our pedagogues seemed to have overlooked English as a medium of education. Earlier scholastic curricula made Latin and Greek the main forces in the higher education. The college boy of twenty years ago was stuffed with Cicero and Virgil, Demosthenes and Homer. . . .

Then came the scientific movement in the schools. Laboratory work was declared to be the great educational method. Physics, chemistry and political economy took the place of Latin and Greek. The humanities fell into disrepute and almost into desuetude. The old college graduate felt almost ashamed of his classics in the presence of the supercilious young man that had been brought up on physical science.

But physical science, it is now admitted, is not sufficient for liberal education. A writer in the Popular Science Monthly confesses that there is undoubtedly too much narrowness, and too little general culture, an outward and visible sign of which is the bad Latin published by many of the younger men in the form of zoological names. Experience proves that language and literature are necessary studies to produce clear and exact thinking and its correlative, clear and exact expression.

Why not, then, make English supply the necessary humanitarian element in education? English has been slurred hitherto in the schools, for the student was supposed to pick it up casually. The result was that the average student in the scientific courses did not pick it up at all and left college with but scant knowledge of the English tongue and literature.

If English were a prescribed study in all schools and colleges and were taught thoroughly the common speech of the land would soon improve and the diction of our writers would become correct and more elegant. We lack pride in our language and conscientiousness in the use of it. It is time some literary mission work were done.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Panama Canal.

THE treaty signed by Secretary Hay and Dr. Herran, the Colombian Minister, is a long step taken toward the construction of the Panama Canal by the United States. A special session of the Colombian Congress will be held in the spring to consider the treaty, and the option of the French company, which will undoubtedly be extended.

The caanl will cost the United States: (1) $40,000,000 to be paid to the French company, the present value of its charter and construction work as computed by the Walker commission; (2) $10,000,000 down and $250,000 per year after ten years to the Colombian Government for the concession, including the Panama Railroad; and (3) the further expenditure of $145,000,000 on the canal is authorized by the act of 1902; more may be needed. The lease from Colombia runs 100 years and is renewable by the United States. And by an arrangement with Great Britain most creditable to the common sense of her statesmen the United States will have exclusive control of the canal strip, subject to arrangement with Colombia.

Of the 46.5 miles of the canal one-half will lie at sea level, and this portion is nearly completed. Thirteen miles more will run in a lake created in the valley of the Chagres by a dam at Bohlo, which will impound half a cubic mile of water. The remaining ten miles, the famous "Culebra cut" across the backbone of the continent, presents the greatest difficulty. It will probably be passed by a section about seventy feet above the sea. And the sides of the cut will tower more than 300 feet even above that level. The canal will be nowhere less than 120 feet wide at the bottom and usually considerably more. The locks planned by the French company were to be 738 feet long, but the rapid increase in the size of ocean craft may dictate a greater length. The minimum depth of ten metres (32.8 feet) planned by French engineers may also be increased.

These facts convey some impression of the magnitude of the undertaking. Its total cost will be more than twice that of the Suez Canal, more than five times that of the Kiel Canal in Germany. From an engineering viewpoint it will be one of the wonders of the world; its usefuiness to trade will be vast and rapid in growth.—New York World.

A Woman's Happiest Day.

WHAT is the happiest day in a woman's life? Three hundred New York club women met recently to find out. One woman plumped for the day and moment when the carriage arrived to take her on her honeymoon, "because she was leaving all her old clothes behind her, although she would probably want them again in a month or so." Another speaker declared boldly that the happiest day of a woman's life was when she struck a real bargain. In support of this she instances the woman who, on hearing that a bank had lowered its interest to 3 per cent, scraped together all the money she could lay hands on, and deposited it forthwith. The demoralizing effect of feminine clubs was seen in the contention of a third orator, who argued that no woman was so happy as when she had read her first paper at a woman's club meeting, and had seen an account of it in the papers the next day. A fourth said the happiest day never came, because it was always in anticipation; and a fifth declared it wasn't a day at all, but a moonlight night. On the whole, a man is more puzzled than ever as to how to trim his sails.—London Chronicle.

WOODEN LEGS AND REAL ONES.

Modern Inventions Counterfeit Nature Almost Perfectly.

In the case of a man who had been awarded $3,000 for the loss of a leg by a railroad and who had appealed the case, deeming the compensation too small, a Chicago judge has decided that artificial limbs should be accepted as part recompense for the loss of real ones. During the trial, on appeal, witnesses were introduced by the railroad who testified that though supplied with artificial legs they could get around as lively as persons with real ones, could dance and ride the bicycle. To this testimony the appellant strongly objected, whereupon the court handed down this ruling:

"Art and invention have done much to mitigate the inconveniences occasioned by the loss of limbs and to restore the power of locomotion and the earning capacity which otherwise might be greatly lessened or lost, and evidence tending to show facts of that nature is competent for the consideration of the jury."

During recent years the progress made by artificial limb makers has been wonderful. An interesting story is told in this connection of a man who was lost in a blizzard in the wilds of the Dakotas. When he was finally picked up he was so badly frozen it was thought he would die, but by careful nursing a part of the man was saved—that is, his trunk and his head, both in a damaged condition. It so happened he had some money and was able to piece himself out.

After he was sufficiently recovered from his injuries he was brought to Chicago and taken to an artificial limb maker, who was told to go to work on the foundation and see what he could build. In the first place he put on two artificial legs, and the man could walk.

The next job was to furnish the man with two arms, and this was done after much work, and the battered trunk, dressed in the latest fashion, began to look quite like a human being once more. The man was still minus both his ears and his nose and one eye, while his hair had all fallen out. The artificial limb maker said he could fix the ears and nose all right, and he went to work and made a pair of ears for his man, fitted them on and then took up the task of a nose. This was the most difficult of all, but finally a very neat celluloid proboscis was made, which was held in place with spectacles. The man next got a wig and a glass eye and went out a new man in the real sense of the word.

Wonders are certainly performed in the way of making artificial limbs. Time was when the peg leg was the only thing known, and the man who lost one of his lower limbs had to go stumping through life with a wooden peg. Now he takes $100 and goes and gets him a new leg, and one that is about as serviceable as a flesh and blood one, not subject to corns, rheumatism, and the other ailments to which flesh is heir.

It is only about a century ago that the first artificial leg was made, and it was considered one of the wonders of the world. It was called the Anglesea leg, from the fact that it was made for the marquis of that name. This first limb was wonderfully and fearfully made, as heavy as lead and as clumsy as an iron leg. Since that time great improvements are made, until to-day a man with an artificial leg can walk, run, jump, hop, skip and do nearly everything that the man with flesh and blood legs is able to accomplish.

EASY FOR PITCHERS NOW.

They Have a Snap Compared with Stars of Bygone Days.

Baseball pitchers in these days think they are performing wonders if they officiate in two games a week. If they were asked to go in the box more than twice they would imagine they were being worked to death.

Looking back, however, to the days when John Clarkson, Tim Keefe, Charley Radbourne, Ed Crane, Charley Sweeney and other famous boxmen were in their prime one cannot help feeling that the star pitchers of modern times are enjoying a comparative snap. When Radbourne was a member of the crack Providence team in the National League he was called on to pitch every day. The box was only fifty feet from the plate, to be sure, but "Old Rad" had the best batters in America before him day after day. He had marvelous speed when he wanted to use it, a wonderful slow ball, great curves and a head filled to overflowing with gray matter. Day after day "Rad" pitched, winning constantly and soon creating a furore in the baseball world. Providence, as a result, won the National League championship in 1884, and Radbourne was famous all over the land.

In 1894, when the New Yorks were making a great bid for the pennant, which was won that year by the Baltimores, Manager Ward during the last month of the campaign induced Amos Rusie and Jouett Meekin to pitch every other day. Both were giants in build and depended chiefly upon speed. They pitched phenomenal ball, and with another week added to the schedule they would have landed the pennant in the metropolis. As it was though the New Yorks came second. Rusie and Meekin practically won the series for the famous Temple Cup by their fine work in the points. But that was the last year either showed the form which had brought him to the front rank of pitchers.

As late as 1900 McGinnity, the "Iron Man," consented to pitch every day for the Brooklyns toward the close of the season, for Hanlon thought he had a chance of winning the pennant. McGinnity did not appear to be affected by the extra work, but on the contrary appeared to relish it, as he received a bonus for the job. But even since then the "Iron Man" has not been the same in point of effectiveness.

Managers of top-notch reputation have profited by these incidents in baseball history. They want to preserve their valuable pitchers as long as possible, so they readily consent to the two games a week proposition and proceed to hire half a dozen boxmen.

We'll Forget.

We'll forget the winter—its wrath and wrong—
When the sun comes out and the days are long,
When the blooms bend down
With the bees in brown,
And the wind to the river sings its song
And the blooms fall thick where the daisies throng!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Before you let a boy sit in front of an electric fan, tie his fingers.

Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk, and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as ever." SUSIE A. HARRISTON, Withers, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

SUDDEN DEATH.

It Is Usually the Result of Long Neglect to Exercise.

In almost every daily paper are to be seen several announcements that somebody has died suddenly. These sudden deaths are more liable to be men than women. Mr. So-and-so fell dead on the street or in his office while writing letters or preparing a sermon or doing something or other. "Found Dead in His Room" is becoming a very common headline. These deaths are hardly ever accounted for. Generally something is said about the heart—some vague insinuation that the heart was not acting in a proper manner—but, as a rule, no explanation which is really rational is furnished.

It is a well known fact that the heart is a muscle. If the muscles of the body are allowed to become flabby, the heart also becomes flabby. A flabby heart may be trusted to pump the blood through the system ordinarily, but a sudden fright or emergency, a sudden expenditure of energy, as in running up steps or any other unusual exercise, is liable to overpower the heart. It suddenly stops, and the man falls dead.

Tobacco tends to produce a flabby heart; whisky tends to produce enlargement of the heart; lazy, indolent habits weaken the heart and thin the ventricles. That man who indites editorials, dictates letters, but takes no muscular exercise, is in danger of falling dead. The life insurance man better steer clear of him. It is of vastly more importance to know what his habits are with reference to physical exercise than to know whether his grandmother died of heart disease or his grandfather had rheumatism. The doctor might a great deal better interview his wife and discover how the man behaves himself than to examine the blood for microbes or the urine for urate crystals.

If a man must be strenuous, let him be strenuous all round. He should take a little strenuous physical exercise every day as well as strenuous mental work. It is even dangerous to neglect to take daily physical exercise. Fatty degeneration is killing more men today than is smallpox.—Medical Talk.

Theory and Practice.

Here is a good story from the collection of a German school inspector. The pupils were being examined on the subject of personal hygiene. A boy was asked, "What have you to do in order to keep your teeth sound and white?" "Clean them," was the prompt reply. "When ought you to clean them?" "Morning, noon and night." "What are they to be cleaned with?" "With a toothbrush." "Very good. Have you a toothbrush?" "No, sir." "Has your father a toothbrush?" "No, sir." "Has your mother a toothbrush?" "No, sir." "But how do you know about the use of toothbrushes?" "We sell them, sir."

An Odd Advertisement.

The sudden popularity some years ago of Mr. Shorthouse's book, "John Inglesant," is attributed to an odd incident. "Mr. Gladstone," says the London Express, "was sitting to a photographer and holding in his hand a copy of 'John Inglesant.' The gold lettering on the cover caught the light, and the title showed clearly in the photograph. The likeness of the great statesman proved a very popular one, and its circulation broadcast over the country led to a widespread demand for the book."

Litigants' Requisites.

An old English solicitor used to say a man's requirements for going to law were ten in number, and he summed them up as follows: First, plenty of money; secondly, plenty of patience; thirdly, a good case; fourthly, a good solicitor; fifthly, plenty of money; sixthly, a good counsel; seventhly, a good witness; eighthly, a good jury; ninthly, a good judge; tenthly, plenty of money.

Health at Home

through Hires Rootbeer—a delightful preparation of roots, herbs, barks and berries. Nature's own prescription. Benefits every member of the family.

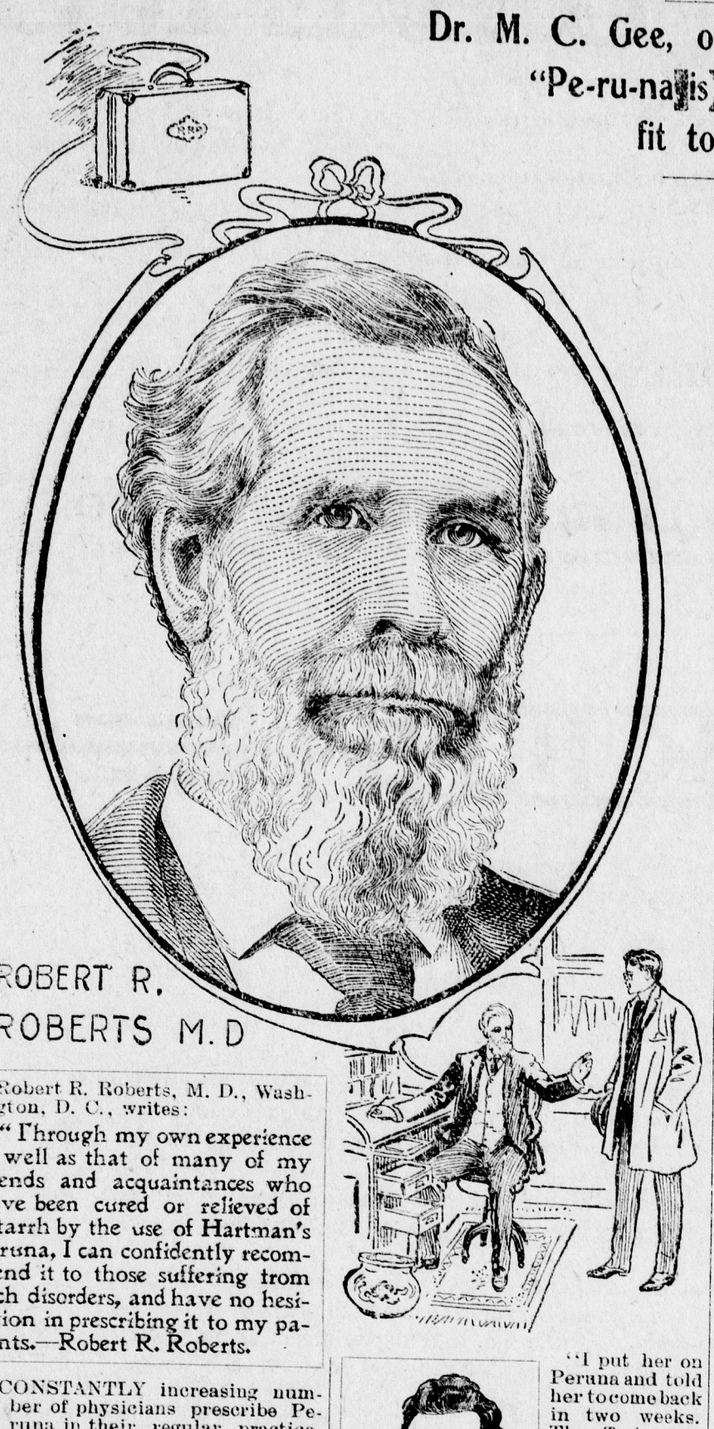
Hires Rootbeer

purifies the blood, quenches the thirst and pleases the palate. A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere or by mail, 25c. Beware of imitations.

Charles E. Hires Co., Malvern, Pa.

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE PE-RU-NA.

Dr. M. C. Gee, of San Francisco, Says: "Pe-ru-na is of Especial Benefit to Women."



Robert R. Roberts, M. D., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Through my own experience as well as that of many of my friends and acquaintances who have been cured or relieved of catarrh by the use of Hartman's Peruna, I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from such disorders, and have no hesitation in prescribing it to my patients.—Robert R. Roberts.

ACONSTANTLY increasing number of physicians prescribe Peruna in their regular practice. It has proven its merits so thoroughly that even the doctors have overcome their prejudice against so called patent medicines and recommend it to their patients.

Peruna occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession today. Catarrh, as every one will admit, is the cause of one-half the diseases which afflict mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-half of the people of United States.

F. H. Brand, M. D., of Mokena, Ill., uses Peruna in his practice. The following case is an example of the success he has through the use of Peruna for catarrh.

Dr. Brand says: "Mrs. 'C.,' age 28, had been a sufferer from catarrh for the past seven years; could not hear plain and had watery eyes. She came to me almost a physical wreck. She had tried the Copeland cures and various other so-called specialists, and had derived no benefit from them. She told me she did not want to spend any more money on medicines unless I could assure her relief.


F. H. Brand, M. D.

"I put her on Peruna and told her to come back in two weeks. The effects were wonderful. The cast-down look she had when I first saw her had left her and a smile adorned her face. She told me she felt a different woman, her hearing was improved and her eyes did not trouble her any more.

"This is only one case of the many I have treated with your valuable medicine."—F. H. Brand, M. D.

Catarrh may invade any organ of the body; may destroy any function of the body. It most commonly attacks the head, nose and throat, but thousands upon thousands of cases of catarrh of the lungs, stomach, kidneys, bladder and other pelvic organs have been cured by Peruna.

Peruna is able to cure catarrh wherever it may be located by its direct action upon the mucous membranes. Catarrh means inflamed mucous membranes. Peruna acts at once to cleanse and invigorate the catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane no matter where it may occur in the body. Its action is the same on the mucous lining of the nose as on the mucous lining of the bowels. It cures the catarrhal inflammation wherever it may occur.

Dr. R. Robbins, Muskogee, I. T., writes:

"Peruna is the best medicine I know of for cough and to strengthen a weak stomach and to give appetite. Beside prescribing it for catarrh, I have ordered it for weak and debilitated people, and have not had a patient but said it helped him. It is an excellent medicine and it fits so many cases.

"I have a large practice, and have a chance to prescribe your Peruna. I hope you may live long to do good to the sick and suffering."

We say Peruna cures catarrh. The people say Peruna cures catarrh. Prominent men and women all over the United States from Maine to California do not hesitate to come out in public print to say that Peruna is what it is recommended to be, an internal, systemic catarrh remedy that cures catarrh wherever it may be located.

DR. M. C. GEE'S EXPERIENCE.

Dr. M. C. Gee is one of the physicians who endorse Peruna. In a letter written from 513 Jones street, San Francisco, Cal., he says:

"There is a general objection on the part of the practicing physician to advocate patent medicines. But when any one medicine cures hundreds of people, it demonstrates its own value and does not need the endorsement of the profession.

"Peruna has performed so many wonderful cures in San Francisco that I am convinced that it is a valuable remedy. I have frequently advised its use for women, as I find it insures regular and painless menstruation, cures leucorrhoea and ovarian troubles, and builds up the entire system. I also consider it one of the finest catarrh remedies I know of. I heartily endorse your medicine.—M. C. Gee, M. D.

Women are especially liable to pelvic catarrh, female weakness as it is commonly called. Especially in the first few weeks of warm weather do the disagreeable symptoms of female weakness make themselves apparent. In crisp, cold weather chronic sufferers with pelvic catarrh do not feel so persistently the debilitating effects of the drain upon the system, but at the approach of summer with its lassitude and tired feelings, the sufferer with pelvic catarrh feels the need of a strengthening tonic.

Peruna is not only the best spring tonic for such cases but if persisted in will effect a complete cure. Write for a copy of "Health and Beauty," written especially for women by Dr. Hartman. If you want to read of some cures also, write for a copy of "Facts and Faces." That will surely convince you that our claims are valid.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.



Warts.—Hold the hands in hot mustard water a few minutes, then pour a teaspoonful of glycerine on the wet palms and rub the palms over the warty surface of the other hand, dry gently and put on an old pair of kid gloves from which the tips of the fingers have been removed. Another quick remedy is to soak the warts till softened and rub on dry salamoniac once or twice daily.

Articular Rheumatism.—The latest idea of treating rheumatism is by means of lemon juice. The method consists in swallowing the juice of one lemon the first day, of two the second and so on progressively up to twenty-five lemons. When this limit is reached the number of lemons is progressively diminished. In some cases the patient may be able to drop the treatment at three lemons. In another cure may be affected at twenty-five lemons so completely and so persistently that at the end of ten months the patient has no attacks, whereas previously he may have suffered periodically every month.

Tumors.—A new method for treating tumors is by the use of boiling water with a syringe having a metal cylinder and adjustable piston, with needles of varying size. Using the ordinary asceptic precautions, water is taken directly from the cauldron and injected into the substance of the tumor. The water must be from 190 to 212 degrees Fahrenheit or even higher. The water should be hot enough to coagulate the blood and the albuminoids of the tissues immediately. It should not be forced in so extremely hot and under such pressure as to scald and produce a necrosis of the skin. During the treatment the patient is put under the influence of narcotics.

THIS DUCHESS A SOCIALIST.

Wife of the Duke of Sutherland Prominent in Reform Movement.

Attention has recently been attracted to the Duchess of Sutherland by the fact that she has identified herself with the Socialist propaganda in England. The duchess has long been prominent as a social reformer, has been noted


DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

as an authoress of talent and for the active interest she took in all matters of politics. Recently her attention was attracted to the seriousness of affairs among a certain class of workmen, caused by lead poisoning in potteries. She promptly set out to remedy the evil and has caused a government investigation. The duchess is the daughter of the third Earl of Rosslyn.

One Woman's Way of Painting.

The bright wife of a bright Philadelphia newspaper man has to do some of the housework herself, as her husband's income does not justify the luxury of employing help. The other day, finding out that the floor needed painting, she procured the necessary materials, and early in the afternoon set to work.

When her husband returned in the early evening he found her in tears in the center of the room. She had painted the floor all around herself, and there she was on a little dry island in the middle, afraid of crossing the wet paint for fear of spoiling all her work. Her husband, instead of imitating Sir Walter Raleigh, procured a board and released her from durance vile. Then he meanly told the story.

Not His First Proposal.

Tess—Oh, yes, I fell pretty sure of him. I rejected him when he proposed first because I was positive he'd try again.

Jess—And you were right. He did try again and I accepted him.—Philadelphia Press.

Had Hope for the Future.

Pleasant old gentleman—Have you lived here all your life, my little man?

Arthur (aged 6)—Not yet.—Lippincott's.

A woman doesn't consider that her pastor does his duty unless he asks her every time he sees her if they are all well at home.

Just the same as ever

St. Jacobs Oil

continues to be the sure cure of

Rheumatism and Neuralgia



Price, 25c. and 50c.

THIEVES PETTY AND STUPID

Modern Invention Has Driven Out the Crafty Kind.

"The people who nowadays give the detectives most trouble are the members of that vast horde of petty thieves, both white and black, that infest every great city," said one of the most efficient detectives of the Washington department. "The days of mammoth burglaries, diamond robberies and brilliant thieving operations have passed, perhaps never to return, and instead of the really shrewd, calculating and bold thief of half a century ago we have today a mob of petty pilferers, who are far from possessing one-tenth part of the brains and wit of the old time thief, but manage nevertheless to give the police a vast deal of trouble.

"The progress of invention has put the shrewd thief and burglar out of business. Say, for example, a man steals several thousand dollars. Very well. The moment he does so he realizes that in order to retain his ill gotten gains he must leave the scene of the crime, realizing that he is in nowise prepared to cope with modern detective and police methods. Probably before he leaves the city telegrams and telephone messages have preceded him to the cities of the United States and Canada, and he is nabbed the moment he reaches his destination. But supposing that he escapes all these traps and reaches some foreign country—why, he is simply in as bad a plight there as he was before leaving home. Nowadays there is hardly a government or country with which the United States has not entered into an understanding whereby criminals are caught and returned, and what few and far distant states with which our government has failed to draw up any such arrangement can be very easily managed in case Uncle Sam wants to get any of his missing children back.

"The result is that no really bright or shrewd person would think of undertaking a job of burglary or stealing in this age. None but the desperately poor, the degenerates, morphine users, the submerged tenth, so to speak, nowadays practice stealing. They are too stupid to realize the danger of such a course and plunge headlong into a career that must sooner or later land them behind the bars."—Washington Post.

Church Nods.

"Didn't the minister feel it when so many in the congregation fell asleep during the sermon?"

"Oh, no. It encouraged him to keep on."

"How so?"

"Why, he was egotistical enough to think they were nodding approval at what he said."

The person who says ugly things about some absent person is only getting in practice for you when you are absent.

A woman who thinks herself a pocket edition of a Guide to Heaven needs a straitjacket to keep from harming others.

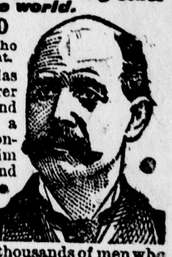
$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50

UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$25,000 REWARD

will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.



Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for $3.50 and $3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $4 and $5.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $3 shoes are worn by thousands of men who have been paying $4 and $5, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50 or $3.00.

He has convinced them that the style, fit, and wear of his $3.50 and $3.00 shoes is just as good. Give them a trial and save money.

Notice Increase in Business: 1899 Sales: $9,298,898.21; 1902 Sales: $15,924,140.90. A gain of $6,620,456.79 in Four Years.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth $6.00 Compared with Other Makes.

The best Imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.

Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

THE DAIRY MAN

WHO HAS A

De Laval Separator



is the fellow who is prosperous.

The keenness of competition in modern dairy methods means that you've got to have the right equipment in order to make money.

We carry a complete line of creamery and cheese factory and dairy apparatus and supplies

Write for new catalogue.

THE

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO.

Portland, Or. 65 Front Street | San Francisco 217-219 Drumm Street

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For more than a QUARTER OF A CENTURY the

KEELEY Treatment

has been saving men and women from Alcoholism and drug addictions. If you have a friend in need of help write to us for full particulars

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

Formerly of Los Gatos

1170 Market St., Donohoe Bldg., SAN FRANCISCO

"To love" is what? Active, passive or neuter? Well, it's "IT" all right.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough Cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Beauty may be only skin deep, but it makes an awful deep impression.

A pure, healthful stimulant is required after a hard days' work. In O. K. Cutter you have the purest. A. P. Hotaling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Nearly every cloud has a silver lining if you will but wait till it rolls by so you can look back at it.

With the aid of a microscope any one can see what appears to be a gilt edge on the best steel, but a blind man can discover a "gilt edge" on the best whisky—"Old Gilt Edge."

The man who does not believe in good women is not fit to be the associate of any woman.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Some people are so busy all their lives taking care of the affairs of other people they are homeless in their old age.

Miller's Milwaukee Beer—the best in market. Sprnance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, agents.

Some people's only attraction lies in a well-filled purse.

When Writing to Advertisers . . . Please Mention This Paper

P. F. N. P. U. No. 18, 1903.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

If more homes in the country were filled with books and music, and if farm life were not all drudgery, fewer boys would want to get away from the farm.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributors, San Francisco.

Having a good time is alright, but saving nothing for old age is not alright.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."

GEO. W. BOWLES, Faird, Miss.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken. Weaken. or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 913

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

It does precious little good to kill a serpent after it has bitten you.

If a woman's heart could be bared with all its scars and bruises what a sickening sight it would be.

To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures chilblains, damp, sweating, aching, swollen feet. Cures Corns and Bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The race is not to the swift at the start, but to the plodder all around the track.

Destroy and Drive Off Worms.

If there are worms or parasites of any kind in the human body, Cascarets Candy Cathartic will find, kill and expel them. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Hard work leaves little time for one to rail against Fate.

The great Dante died at Ravenna, Italy, in 1321, an exile. No man had a sadder life or was more greatly wronged.

The chronic fault-finder is afraid to laugh lest one would think he was enjoying himself.

Pattern your garments to match your purse. A fine hat does not look well in company with a poor pocketbook.

People who marry with a hot-air send-off sometimes awaken to find themselves in a mighty cold draught.

"The Klean, Kool, Kitchen Kind" is the trade mark on stoves which enable you to cook in comfort in a cool kitchen.

HOTEL NETHERLAND

18 Turk St., San Francisco.

Newest and most central in city, one block from Theatres, 250 light rooms, steam heat, electric lights and telephone in every room. Best moderate priced Hotel on Pacific Coast. Rates reasonable. European plan. Take Market Street car to Turk St.

Napoleon was Emperor of France at the age of thirty-five.

RHEUMATISM

An All the Year Round Disease.



Rheumatism does not come and go with winter time always; in fact some suffer more during the Spring and Summer than at any other season. When the blood is charged with Uric Acid, Alkali and other irritating poisons, then the system is in the right condition for Rheumatism to develop, and an attack is liable to come at any time, Winter or Summer.

Rheumatism, because it attacks different parts of the body, and is sudden or slow in its action, is given various names such as acute and chronic, muscular, articular, inflammatory, mercurial and sciatic, but it is the same old acid blood that causes all. Some are constant sufferers, while others have only occasional spells of Rheumatism, but either kind is wearing upon the constitution, and in time produces stiffness in the muscles and joints, and sometimes the acids thrown off by the blood settle upon the valves of the heart and ends suddenly and fatally.

It won't do to let Rheumatism run on. It is a dangerous disease, and you can never tell where it is going to strike. Home remedies, plasters, liniments and such things as produce counter-irritation, are soothing and may relieve the pain temporarily, but the polluted, acid blood cannot be reached by external applications.

Rheumatism must be treated through the blood, and no remedy brings such prompt and lasting relief as S. S. S. It attacks the disease in the blood, neutralizes the acids, and removes all irritating poisons and effete matter from the system.

S. S. S. strengthens and enriches the thin acid blood, and, as it circulates through the body, the corroding, gnawing poisons and acid deposits are dislodged and washed out of the muscles and joints, and the sufferer is happily relieved from the discomforts and misery of Rheumatism.

S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy, does not contain any Potash or mineral of any kind, and can be taken with safety by old and young.

Rheumatic sufferers who write us about their case will receive valuable aid and helpful advice from our physicians, for which no charge is made. We will mail free our special book on Rheumatism, which is the result of years of practical experience in treating this disease. It contains much interesting information about all kinds of Rheumatism.

SSS

Portland, Ind., Jan. 10, 1903.

After being terribly crippled for three years with Rheumatism, and having tried well known remedies I could get no relief. And having read of the wonderful effects of S. S. S., I concluded to try it, and am happy to say that I was entirely cured, and am able to work as well as I ever did

I cheerfully recommend S. S. S. to all sufferers of this terrible disease, and will say that if they will continue the treatment, as per directions, they will find a permanent cure. M. W. SELLS.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.**

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of $2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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